Institute of Research Oct 28 B
In Social Service 457 G
University of N C P O Box 711
Chapel Hill N C

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

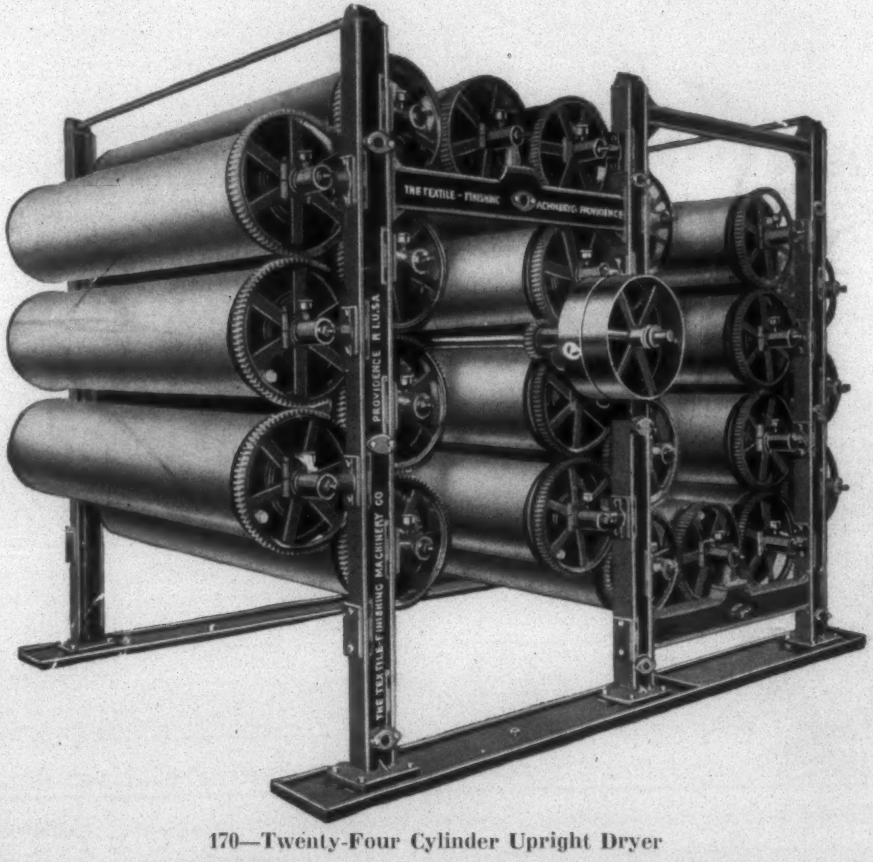
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928 NUMBER 4

We Manufacture

Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Machinery
for Textile Fabrics and Warp Yarns

Visit Our Space No. 123 at the Greenville Textile Exposition


THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO PROVIDENCE
PROVIDENCE R.I. U.S.A.
THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO

170—Twenty-Four Cylinder Upright Dryer

The twenty-four Cylinder Upright Dryer shown above is a standard machine having cut tooth cast iron driving gears, detachable journals and many other superior features. Both Upright and Horizontal types of Dryers are built with various sizes of cylinders up to nine feet diameter and one hundred forty four inches face.

THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

Main Office and Works
Providence, R. I.

New York Office
30 Church St.

Southern Representative, H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers Page 34

Classified Index to Advertisers Page 42

Incorporated 1911

CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

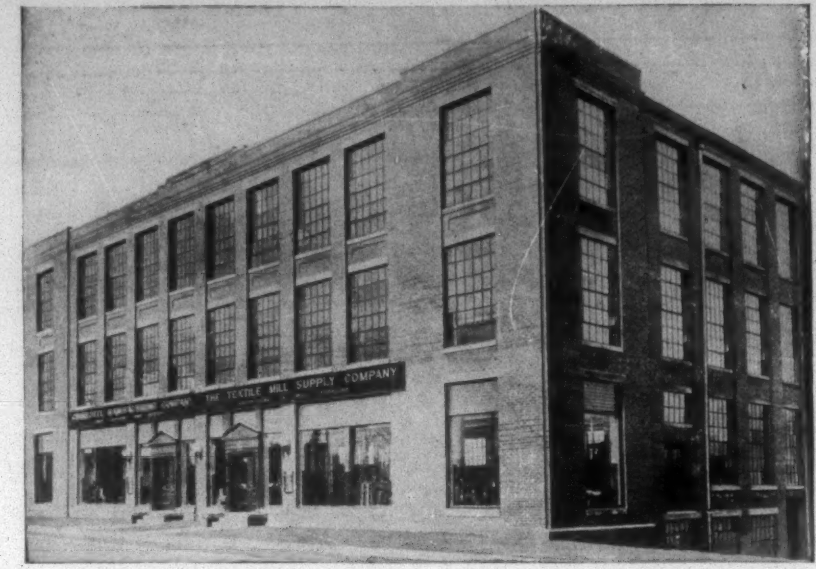
Cylinders

Dofters

Strippers

Burnishers

Top Flats Reclothed



Reeds

Slasher Combs

Hand Cards

Lickerins Rewound

Top Flat Chains

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING And REED

PHONES 2781—2782

Spinning and Twister Rings

for Particular Spinners

Trade Mark Registered

DIAMOND FINISH

U. S. Patent Office

Specialists with Experience Since 1873

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Southern Representative

W. P. DUTEMPLE, 795 Rutledge St., Spartanburg, S. C.

1866 — 1928

"Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros.

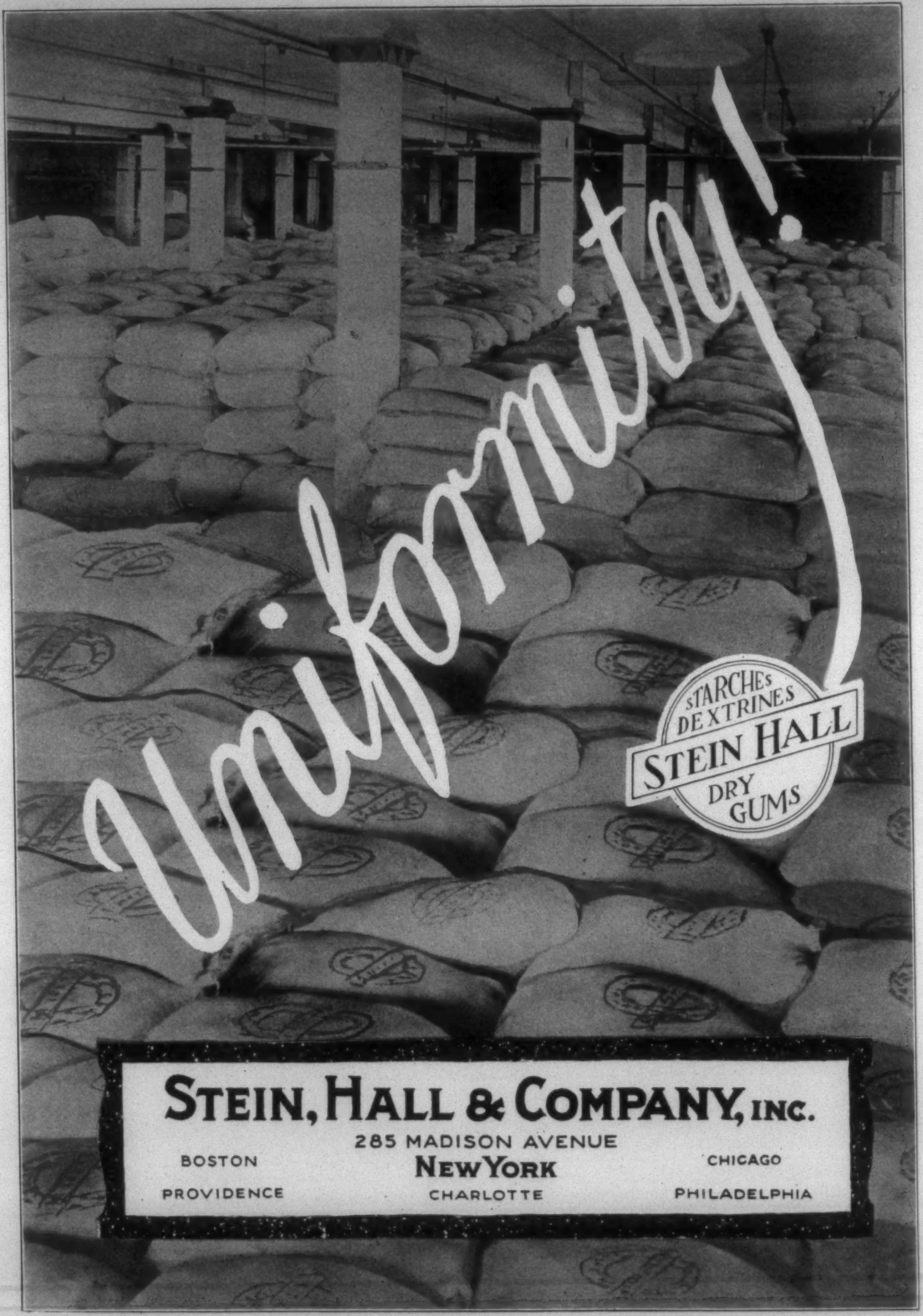
Manufacturing Company

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga., (*Factory*) Philadelphia, Pa.

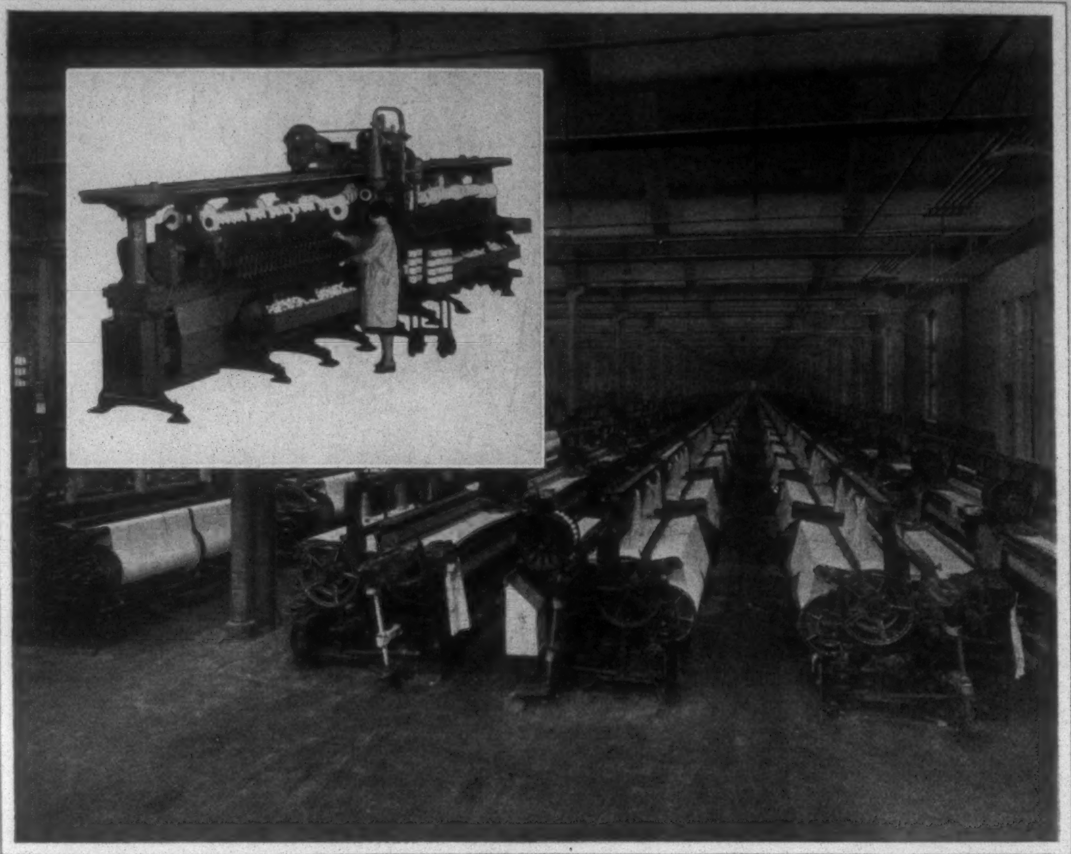


STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

BOSTON
CHICAGO
PROVIDENCE
CHARLOTTE
PHILADELPHIA

"EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"



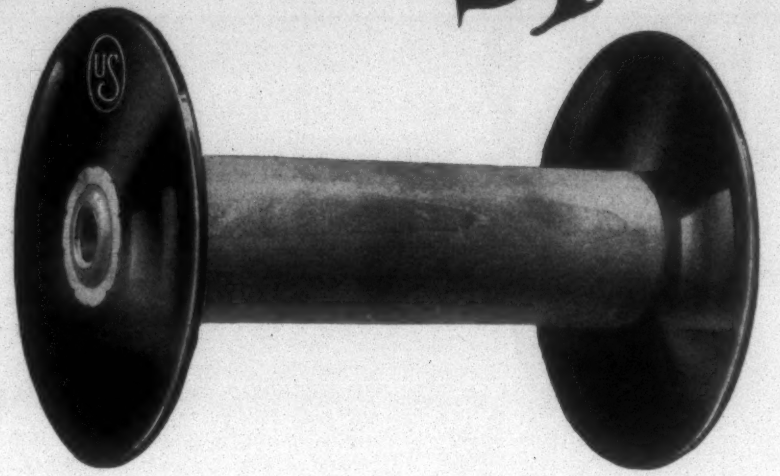
"GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN TEN YEARS"

A PROMINENT LOOM AGENT RECENTLY REMARKED: "BARBER-COLMAN SPOOLERS HAVE DONE MORE TO IMPROVE WEAVING THAN ANYTHING ELSE WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS."

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT
ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Stream-line Spools



Light Weight--Extra Strength--Long Service

Surplus weight and bulk are giving way to compact strength in every field. In spools this has been achieved by U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools.

Spool troubles, replacements, repairs, and accidents to operatives are eliminated.

U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools have *"the priceless ingredient"* of U S reputation for quality, backed by the U S guarantee that every spool is well made and finished, *will run true,* and the heads will not warp, crack, or splinter in regular mill usage.

Faster, better, and more economical spooling inevitably results where they are used.

Place a trial order and see for yourself.

Write, wire, or 'phone.

For Silk and Rayon

Fibre Head Winder Spools

Fibre Head Shipping Spools

5 B Spinners

Heads nailed to barrels
or fastened with
Bevelled Dogwood
Bushings

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:
Providence, R. I.
Branch Offices:
High Point, N. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Crown Rayon Yarns — ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NEWEST TEXTURES, SMARTEST TEXTILES, *and the steadily increasing style acceptance* OF RAYON FABRICS

AS FASHION is the most significant factor of the rayon industry, The Viscose Company—with style acceptance always in view, has introduced Dulesco, a new and softer rayon yarn, to meet the demand where a subdued lustre is desired. This subdued lustre of Dulesco is inherent in the yarn—the dull natural finish is permanent.

In addition to Dulesco, The Viscose Company makes a complete line of rayon yarns suitable for every need—all branded CROWN. These yarns permit the development of new textures and new textiles. They will increase the style appeal and the general satisfaction of all rayon merchandise, either knit or woven. They have an especially promising future in combination with wool and cotton.

For your protection look for the Crown. This indicates yarn spun true to denier, yarn that dyes evenly and can be washed without harm. We are always glad to consult with manufacturers on technical matters and because of our unusual facilities and equipment we are able to aid them in meeting their requirements. For specific information, address The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Ave., New York City. World's largest producer of rayon yarn.

TRADE MARK
THE VISCOSE COMPANY

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

VOL. 35 CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928 NUMBER 4

Georgia Mill Men Discuss Spooling, Warping, Weaving & Finishing

Meeting in Atlanta on September 18th, the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia discussed a number of interesting questions on spooling, warping, weaving, finishing and related subjects. A great deal of worthwhile information was brought out in the discussion and the meeting proved one of the best the organization has ever held.

After calling the morning session to order, Chairman Frank S. Dennis turned the meeting over to Frank E. Heymer, who lead the discussion on spooling and warping.

Spooling and Warping Discussion.

(Led by F. E. Heymer, of Columbus, Ga.)

MR. HEYMER: The first question is:

"Have you improved the work of your warpers by making any changes in your stop motions?"

That question was discussed in the executive committee meeting, and had reference to any electrical stop motions, mechcanical stop motions, or anything else, that has been improved, since the old warper was invented. I am going to call on Mr. Brown. Is Mr. Brown here? It seems he is not. Is there anybody here from Cedartown?

Is Mr. Grimes here?

MARION GRIMES (Chicopee): I will just ready the reply, that I made to this question. Sinse our mill was established in the beginning, equipped with high-speed warpers, we have done nothing to the stop motions to improve their work. I might say that the warpers are equipped with electrical stop motions with the single bank drop wire type. Running directly over the stop motion is a buzz fan. This fan travels the entire length of the stop motion while the warper is running, blowing the lint from same, and thereby keeping the drop wires free of foreign matter, and allowing them to drop freely when an end breaks.

I consider the electrical stop motion and the fan to keep the same clean a great improvement over the old style mechanical stop motion, whether it be used on high or low speed warpers.

FRANK S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): We recently installed the single bank drop wire stop motion of a type similar on one of our old style warpers traveling about 40 yards per minute. The idea was we wanted to get better stops or do away with the tendency of the ends to become loose in the beams, when the beam would travel perhaps two or three revolutions before the warper would come to a complete stop. We installed that about ten days ago, and have been watching it very closely since we installed it, and we have asked the warper tenders to make complete reports on it, and so far as the reports have come to me it has not failed yet to make a perfect stop. We find that if we follow these things up in the slasher room that we believe that with the installation of these stop motions we could practically eliminate laps to be cut on the slasher, and that we could greatly improve the character of the warps that go to the weave room.

Incidentally I might say from the standpoint of an investment, this stop motion is a pretty good proposition because of the fact that the old style costs only about $3.00 less than this complete, and as an investment it is certainly a profitable thing.

MR. HEYMER: You install it where the drop wires are, right back of the cone?

MR. DENNIS: No, sir; it is mounted on a bar, and this bar oscillates.

MR. HEYMER: In the same place where your drop wires are?

MR. DENNIS: No, sir; it is raised up above. When your end is drawn through there, the end will hold it up. When the end breaks, it drops down. It is very simple, and I see very little chance for it to give any mechanical trouble at all.

MR. HEYMER: Are there any questions any of you wish to ask Mr. Dennis?

MARION GRIMES (Chicopee): How heavy is your drop wire there?

MR. DENNIS: About as heavy as your loom drop wire. This is a slow speed, going only 40 yards a minute, and takes a longer time to get through there.

MR. GRIMES: Have you that drop wire on your high speed warpers?

MR. DENNIS: On that type, no. I have a drop wire—I think it is exactly the same or similar as the electrical stop motion, but I have none on that type.

MR. HEYMER: Probably some of these Thomaston men might tell us something about these stop motions. How about you, Mr. Edwards?

MR. EDWARDS: I really think that that electrical stop motion is mighty hard to beat on a high-speed warper.

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): Have you that on your creel, Mr. Edwards?

MR. EDWARDS: It is not on the creel. This bank of wires comes down here between the creel and this point here on the diagram.

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone present who has a type of warper where the electrical stop motion is connected with the creel?

MR. KLINCK: I have one on the creel.

MR. HEYMER: How does it act? Does it act there perfectly?

MR. KLINCK: I have a slow-speed warper.

MR. HEYMER: Your stop motion acts there promptly?

MR. KLINCK: Yes, sir, at slow speed. The creel is very close up. It is as close as we can put it.

MR. HEYMER: That seems to be our greatest trouble with all of us on our warpers. The warper stops the minute one end breaks, so the warper hand can pick up the end and tie a new one on there without crossing it on the beams. Is there anybody here with oscillating motion on their cone or front rod, where the yarn runs over before it goes on the beam?

MR. EDWARDS: We use it on our single-ply warpers.

MR. HEYMER: Do you have any trouble picking up the ends there without crossing them?

MR. EDWARDS: We have not noticed it.

MR. HEYMER: With the old drop wire stop motion you find a great deal of trouble, when there is no fan there to keep the lint away. It clogs it up there, and makes three or four revolutions before the warper stops, and then you are going to have trouble on your slashers, when the ends come out there, breaking them. Has anyone here that type of warpers?

MR. ROGERS: Is it possible to carry your work backwards towards the center of the creel, and get a longer distance from it to your warper, in order to get your stopping earlier? I don't know whether anybody has tried that.

MR. EDWARDS: In case you did that, you would have to come from the front of your end back.

MR. HEYMER: There is too much of an angle in your yarn?

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

MR. HEYMER: If there is nothing further on that question we will pass from that. I think we are doing fine. A little praise does a lot of good for all of us. I tell my wife that she is the eighth wonder of the world. She says "That is all right; just so you don't care anything about the other seven." Now the next question is as follows:

"What do you con consider a maximum number of ends that can be safely run on a section beam for good work, taking warp and end separation on the slashers both into consideration?"

Mr. Rogers, would you answer that question for us?

MR. ROGERS: I think I answered that question that we are not equipped so we can attain any great number of ends that can be safely run on a section beam. We found, however, when we reduced the number of ends as low as we could, the work seemed to run considerably better. We have also had considerably less trouble on account of the fact that there is a crowded condition with a greater number of ends. We do not have the equipment to go as far as we would like with that.

MR. HEYMER: About how many inches do you have on your beam length?

MR. ROGERS: Around 400.

MR. HEYMER: What numbers?

MR. ROGERS: 20's.

MR. HEYMER: What is the size of your section beams?

MR. ROGERS: Beam heads 24 to 26 inches.

MR. HEYMER: Then it really depends on the length of your warp as to the number of ends you get in there?

MR. ROGERS: It depends in our case on the capacity of the rake. I think it is mighty good where you run high-speed warpers. The number of breaks in the yarn on your slashers are less, and you get a less crowded condition on your rakes, less lint, and there are various things in favor of it, as I understand it.

F. S. DENNIS (Lafayette): We have gotten as low as 360 ends, 32's warp on a beam without having any trouble. We think we get a better beam with around 400 ends on it, as Mr. Rogers suggests, but we did not have any trouble with a beam with that smaller number of ends on it. If anybody runs lighter than that, they might give us some idea of how far we can go.

MR. THOMPSON: We run as low as 320.

MARION GRIMES: We run as low as 337 ends. We found by increasing the number of yards on a beam up to 500, we don't get the trouble with the warper that we did with the lower number, due to the speed.

MR. HEYMER: That's some good information, Mr. Rogers.

MR. EDWARDS: We run 280 on 15's.

MR. HEYMER: I presume most of you are in the same fix we are in. Sometimes, when we get short of roll material, we have to put as many ends as we can on the beam so we get enough sets, unless we want to make the sets a little longer and cut down on the ends. Is there anyone else who can give Mr. Rogers any further information as to what he has found best as the number of ends we can run? We have run as high as 450, but that is a case where we are short of material sometimes, and have to do it. I prefer to run from 375 to 425 on yarn from 12's to 22's. We find we get better results. It runs better in the warper and runs better in the slashers. We have less break-outs in the slashers. Is there anything else on that?

You know recently I have read a great deal in one of our best textile papers we get about the age of a man, as to whether we should give him preference, when he is 40 and upwards, or give the young man the preference. You know Samson lost his strength, when he lost his hair. So my decision is that it is not the age. It has been my experience that the whole trouble is with the man. It is the man that can produce and not the age. We learn more by experience. The older we get, the more experience we have, and if we apply ourselves diligently to our work the better we should be at it. It is really amusing to read some of those articles. I have only one young man in my whole organization of 11 overseers. All the others are my age and above. So I don't think it is the age, or the youth, but it is the man that can produce the goods. We are all good men here today; so let's produce a little more food for thought in answer to these questions. Let's have the information that you have here so the other fellows can learn something from you and go home and apply it.

The next question we will take up is:

"Do you find any improvement in your weaving and seconds by using weavers' knots in spooling? If so, is this a good and lasting effect?"

I know there are a lot of you men who use the weavers' knot. May I call on Mr. Hames to give us his experience:

J. W. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): We have had six weavers' knotters in operation in No. 1 mill for about 18 months, and have had complete equipment in that mill for seven months. We find that it is harder to get fixers to keep up these knotters than it is for the chicken-head knotters. We estimate that these knotters get out of fix 10 to 15 per cent more than the chicken-head knotters, but we find that we gain enough in our weaving to offset the trouble in spooling.

On a recent test on 72 sq. sheeting on 23's warp and 23's filling we found loom stoppage caused by knots to be 84 per cent more on chicken-head knotters than on yarn spooled with weavers' knotters.

We do not notice any difference in the amount of spooler kinks caused by the knotters.

We are unable at this time to show any difference in the amount of seconds caused by the two knotters, as the yarn goes into the slasher room and the yarn from both the knotters is mixed.

F. S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): May I remind all of you of one thing, and that is that we are talking about knots and not knotters? Under the constitution and by-laws of our organization we don't wish to use the name of any particular machine and make comparisons. Primarily we are talking about weavers' knots as compared with the old style chicken-head knot, as we call it. We are not so much concerned under the constitution and by-laws of our organization with making comparisons as between any two different makes of knotters. I would like to ask everybody to keep that in mind, as we want to be fair to everybody.

MR HEYMER: You get about 84 per cent better service from your weavers' knots than from the old chicken-head knots?

MR. HAMES: Yes.

MR. HEYMER: That is very good. Has anybody else made any particular tests on these knotters? Is Mr. Jennings here from the Lanett Mills?

MR. JENNINGS (West Point, Ga.): We have had much the same experience as Mr. Hames. We have gotten very good results. About the only thing necessary is to keep the knotters fixed. You have a great deal more fixing to do on the weavers' knotters. Of course I am not expected to mention any names.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is not the fact that you have got a great deal more fixing to do in itself a protection? In other words, the old chicken-head knotter will go along, and keep going, and, unless we did investigate it, we would not find out until possibly too late that there was anything the matter. So is not that fact itself a protection?

MR. HEYMER: I think that is true, Mr. Elliott. When we investigate the knotters, and find them out of fix, of course it is good policy to fix them It is a fact that any machine you have got in your mill will only do good work when it is in good fix. Of course it certainly requires more attention on the part of the fixer, as has been stated, but it has been my experience that a machine usually is condemned because it requires a little bit more work and attention on the part of the fixers, which is undoubtedly wrong. Take for instance the automobile. When you have a little jar in the engine, or there is a little knock, what do we do? Do we go ahead and run the machine on anyhow? No; it goes down to the shop. If we paid as much attention to our machine in the mills, I don't believe we would have any seconds. That has been my experience. Every time I put a new machine in there, and it is a little complicated, nobody knows anything about it, and have got to learn, it is no good, and nobody wants it; but look at one of these great high-speed warpers that are on the market—I can't mention any names, but it is complicated—but look at the money it saves. It requires a good man; you have got to pay him good wages; but you get good work. You save a lot of money for the company, and it does better work. If a knotter is complicated, and it is not in good running order, you are not going to get good work, but, if the contrary is true, you will get good work. You have got to keep your looms in order to get good work. Every machine in your mill has got to be kept up to the standard if you want to get perfect work.

Weavers' Knot Prevents Kinks.

F. S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): We have adopted the weavers' knot and we find that there is a good and lasting effect in this weavers' knot. Spooler kinks are practically unknown whereas bfeore we did have a considerable amount of spooler kinks. I think I heard Mr. Steel talk about a system of repair he had on his knotters that might be helpful to the others. We would be glad to have Mr. Steel tell how he manages that.

Repairing Knotters.

MR. STEEL: We have the weavers' knotters. The spooler and winder men are supposed to turn their knotters in every day in the week at noon. These knotters are gone over every day in the week at the noon hour. In that way we keep our knotters pretty well repaired. It makes the repair bill run up a little bit, but that is the way we keep our knotters in repair. We have the weavers' knotters and we also have the chicken-head knotters. The weavers' knotters have increased our production. The weavers' knotter does the best work.

MR. HEYMER: It has really paid you to look after the little things on these knotters?

MR. STEEL: Yes, sir.

MR. HEYMER: In other words, you prevent any slipped nut that might come up there if the knotter was not inspected daily?

MR. STEEL: Yes, sir. You have got to keep them in repair if you expect to get results.

MR. HEYMER: Mr. Edwards, probably you can tell us something about this.

MR. EDWARDS (Thomaston, Ga.): We use the weavers' knot on our ply but not on single yarn. We are on tire fabrics, and I never have believed it paid to use it where you are going to ply your yarn later. On single yarn I believe it might pay.

This question has not been brought out, but we have found that our labor cost is around 15 per cent lower with the weavers' knot than with the chicken-head knot. We have taken exhaustive time studies on it, and our time study men give 15 per cent credit with the weavers' knot over the chicken-head knot. We cannot get along without the weavers' knot on our ply yarn.

MR. HEYMER: Do you find any improvement by tying the weavers' knot on your ply yarn?

MR. EDWARDS: We have found improvement since using the mechanical device.

MARION GRIMES (Chicopee): When we equipped our mill with knotters, we didn't buy anything else but the weavers' knotters, but we didn't buy enough because we had to teach all our help to wind, to use the cone winder rather than the spooler, and in order to get our work through the mill, we had to buy a few of the spooler knotters. I notice that every time that my weaver comes to me about knots, he brings along the spooler knot rather than the weavers' knot, and we have decided we are going to buy the weavers' knotters. I think, when a man gets accustomed to the weavers' knotters, he can wind just as much yarn with them as with the spooler knotter.

MR. HEYMER: I believe they can all become just as efficient with a little practice.

MR. HOLDEN? (Muscogee Mill, Columbus): We made a test run for 15 to 18 months, having some 35 to 40 knotters in use, and about 8 or 10 of them were the weavers' knotters. At one time we thought they were a mighty good thing, but we finally found it decreased our production about 10 per cent. Of course it naturally raised your cost, and the per cent was in proportion. We found that the repairs were expensive on the weavers' knotters, as compared with the chicken-head knotters. When we first started off, the hands liked them, but they fgound that it cuts their pay, and finally they got to where they didn't want to use them. We went far enough to make tests in the weave room to see if there was anything, that would warrant the additional expense in operation and repairs. We found that there was no improvement in our weaving at all. Our principal run was about 18 to 20 reels, 24's and a few 30's. Up to 24's reel we found it was useless expense.

J. W. HAMES (Atlanta): When I only had six of those knotters in the mill, we found the same trouble, that we didn't get the production because the hands thought they would not get the production, and that we would get the old knotters back, but after we put in full equipment ,and the hands became used to them, our production came back up.

F. E. HEYMER: Would you not attribute that more to the mental attitude of the employees than anything else?

J. W. HAMES (Atlanta): The whole of it was their mental attitude. When we had them all in, and they knew the others had been shipped back, we got full production.

MR. HEYMER: You are not now losing any production?

MR. HAMES: No.

Mental Objection to Knotters.

MR. HEYMER: I had the same experience, when we put the first two in there. There was an elderly lady came to me, and said she couldn't make a living. I told her "I believe you can, if you get your mind off of the old knotter entirely, and get your min on the new one. It is just like this. If you have been accustomed to eating lemon pie, and you are very fond of it, and you change your boarding house, and they serve chocolate pie, you have to cultivate a taste for it, and after a while you will like your chocolate pie as well as you do your lemon pie." She said "I believe I would." Today she would not change the knotter. She came to me personally and said "I am liking my chocolate pie now." It is the mental attitude of your employees, when you put anything new in the mill. You can overcome that. You know what it means to have a warp full of bad knots, and get it in the weave room. It reminds me of a city girl going out in the country one time, and she was looking at an apple tree filled with green apples, and all the limbs bent over. She asked the farmer "Why all those limbs bent over that way?" He replied "If you were as full of green apples as those limbs are, you would bend over too."

Now let's go further. We come to the fourth question, which is as follows:

"What have you done to offset the wear of the various parts of your spooler tensions?"

Here is another place, where we do not need to mention names. This question was put so you would not mention any names. The idea is—what have you found to be the best spooler tension for the filling wind in your mill, and the lasting quality of that device? If Mr. Pratt here from the Aragon Mill? He does not seem to be here. I wanted to ask him a few questions on that. Probably Mr. Mears is here. Neither one here. Mr. Phillips, can you tell us anything about it?

W. L. PHILLIPS: It is not the type of tension, but how to prevent tension on the type you have. Mr. Rogers brought that question up. Probably he can discuss the question better than others.

MR. HEYMER: We will call on Mr. Rogers to set us straight on that point.

MR. ROGERS: (Coming up to the front, and displaying a device, which he explained in some detail). We had a great deal of trouble with the yarn cutting the tension at this point. It cut that groove tight there, and it wore all along here, wore grooves in through here, and also especially along here (indicating). You will notice that is badly cut down. We took these out and had them case hardened in the shop at this point; I believe that was the only point; but pretty soon this trouble began to appear again. Then we took it up with the makers, and they supplied us with these little tensions, which relieved the situation temporarily. That's not a tension, but a plate. Now then we have been running these plates on there for about another year, and they are beginning to give us trouble again. This was case hardened to this point here. I don't believe this one was, but that relieved it considerably. However, they are beginning to give us trouble again.

MR. ELLIOTT: Does you yarn pull off of the end of the bobbin?

MR. ROGERS: Yes sir. The bobbin comes up here, and the yarn comes up through here.

MR. ELLIOTT: I don't see how you get so much tension on that.

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone here using a similar type or a type of this nature, that can overcome the defect in this particular make? It is like on a spooler rod guide.

MR. ROGEERS: Only worse.

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone present here using a similar type of tension?

MR. ELLIOTT: We have the same guide as that, but we have not that trouble.

MR. HEYMER: What numbers of yarn are you using?

MR. ELLIOTT: 13's to 23's.

MR. HEYMER: That's the reason I asked the question if he was running it on the end of the bobbin.

MR. HEYMER: Does all your tension give you the same trouble?

MR. ROGERS: All we have used. We do not have as much trouble on one kind of yarn as on another.

Porcelain Guide

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone here, who has had experience with that, and has found a remedy for this wearing out? Is there anyone here using a different type of tension and finding the same trouble?

J. W. HAMES: I use a different type tension, Mr. Chairman. We recently found that we could get a porcelain guide, and it has overcome that cutting. We like it mighty well, and have equipped several spoolers.

MR. ROGERS: Is that an entirely new guide?

MR. HAMES: Yes sir, just been developed.

A MEMBER: We use that same tension, and I have never had any complaints about it.

MR. HEYMER: You have not heard any complaint from your warper hands about cutting yarn?

THE MEMBER. No. Of course we run 4's yarn on them.

FRANK K. PETREA (Columbus): We had had the same trouble on that type of tension, but we have the porcelain guide now, and that porcelain guide I find is much better than the iron guide.

MR. HEYMER: It does not wear down?

MR. PETREA: No sir.

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone, that can give us more information on this question? Is there some one here using a different tpe and finding it satisfactory to use on the filling wind? That seems to be about all there is on that, Mr. Rogers. Evidently it shows great opportunity for improvement on these filling wind tensions for our spoolers. It is a great opportunity for somebody to get in there. It is like the Western salesman, who was describing the glorious possibilities of the Great West to a customer. He said "All the West needs now to become the garden spot of the world is good people and plenty of water." His customer said "That's all that hell needs." (Laughter).

Now we come to our last question, which is as follows:

"What are the causes of soft places on beams, if the ends are lying a uniform distance in the comb; and what, when beams are running off on the slashers, causes bunches of ends to run slack?"

Mr. Johnson, can you tell us something about this?

MR. JOHNSON: We don't have any trouble of that kind. We have had some run slack at the time it was running out. We have found the trouble is with the beam getting out of line. We have the beams realigned, and get away from that.

MR. HEYMER: You find it pays to have realignment of your beams then?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes sir.

MR. HEYMER: Mr. Dennis, can uo tell something about that?

F. S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): After the questionnaire was sent out we had some of that trouble come up on two of our warpers. On one of them we eliminated the trouble by tightening the drum on the shaft. In other words we cast around to find out what was causing the trouble. After three or four attempts we were not any better off than we were when we started. We took the drum out of the warper, and sent it to the shop, and found out the drum was loose on the shaft. Having that repaired, and putting it back, we managed to get away from that trouble. We have not found what caused it on the other warper yet. It seemed to be peculiar to those two machines. Whether or not the drum was just allowing something to happen by being loose on the shaft as the real cause, or whether it was somewhere else, we don't yet know, but the beams have ceased to give us trouble on the slashers.

MR. HEYMER: Is Mr. Senn here from the Enterprise Mills? Can he tell us something about this trouble?

D. R. SENN: I cannot make an intelligent answer to that question because I have never had that trouble. We try to keep our warpers in a high state of efficiency, and the beam journals true and the heads true, and we have not had any trouble along that line. We don't throw away our shears when they wear out. We throw them away before that happens. We always try to keep a good man on the job. Therefore we have gotten away from that trouble altogether.

MR. KLINCK: How do you run your beams—under or over?

MR. SENN: I run under.

F. S. DENNIS: We run under.

MR. HEYMER: Is there anyone else present, who can give us any information as a remedy for it? My time is just about up. It seems that it is about all gone, but before we close, I want to tell a little tale on one of my friends from Columbus. I will not mention any name, but he was the first man, that spoke this morning. (Laughter). A doctor came to see him, and he took a stethoscope, and listened to his heart and lungs, and his little girl came up to him, and asked "Doctor, do you find any new stations?" (Applause).

We have gone through in Georgia, as you all know, quite an intensive political campaign, and we have still ahead of us another one. So I am going to close my remarks with a little poem:

"Whatever else may happen
If the country should go dry
The sailor still will have his port
And the farmer will have his
rye.
The cotton still will have its gin
And the sea coast have its fog
And each of us will have a bier
No matter how we job."

I thank you for your assistance and attention, that you have given me, and I turn the meeting over now to our General Chairman here.

CHAIRMAN DENNIS: We appreciate Mr. Heymer's having led us through the discussion on spooling and warping, and I am sure we have gotten something, that will be helpful to us all in one way on another.

The next subject, that we will take up, will be the discussion on Weaving, to be led by Frank K. Petrea, who is chairman of our Weaving Committee. I will ask Mr. Petrea to come forward at this time and take charge of that discussion.

Discussion on Weaving

(Led by Frank K. Petrea, of Columbus, Ga.)

MR. PETREA: We have here for our consideration this morning five or six questions, that have been given to us, concerning some of the problems, that confront the weaver. We want in entering into this discussion each member to take his full part as we proceed with these questions.

Our first question this morning for consideration then is:

"What, according to your experience, is the best method of paying weavers for cloth: (a) by the cut; (b) by the pound; (c) by the pick?"

This question was handed to the committee to be placed on the program for our discussion this morning, carrying with it these three phases. Which is the best way to pay the weavers, the most satisfactory way—by the cut, by the pound, or by the pick? I would like to hear this morning in the beginning on this question from Mr. Heymer, who has just had chcarge of this discussion ahead of me.

Pay By Cut on Colored Goods.

F. E. HEYMER (Columbus, Ga): Mr. Chairman, after quite an exhaustive sutdy made, we have found method and best way in justice to that in colored goods mills the best the weaver is paying by the cut. It is possible, where goods are taken off in short lengths, and where they make rows of 200 and 300 yards length, the better method is by the pound, but in all mills, where I have had the most experience, I find the best method in paying their weavers is by the cut.

Pay By Pick on Double Shift.

On a day-and-night run I have found the only accurate method of paying weavers in justice to the mill and the employee is to pay by the pick. We have tried both ways, and it has always been the case of a great deal of complaint on account of the weavers. One of them gets a half a cut and another one threequarters of a cut at the end of the work. And we have found that without any exception the best method of paying the weaver is by the pick on a day-and-night run.

MR. ROGERS: How much do your cut lengths vary?

MR. HEYMER: We make all our cuts 64½ yards on the slashers. They all come from the slashers 64½ yards. Some weavers weave their warps a little lighter than others. They will probably vary a yard or a yard and a half. If you keep your looms in good shape, they will not make that variation.

MR. ROGERS: I have found as much variation as ten yards in a cut.

MR. HEYMER: I don't know that all of our cuts are 64½ yards, but they won't vary much.

MR. ELLIOTT: Do you measure your cloth?

MR. HEYMER: Yes. And your tension will make some difference. I find a difference quite often, where it has been woven slack or woven fine. There is a difference in the length, which should not be greater than 12 per cent. We find it will vary a yard or a yard and a half.

MR. PETREA: In your sugegstion, Mr. Rogers, your idea was that the ordinary cut marker, when it comes around to the place where it drops over, would not drop accurately each time?

MR. ROGERS: Yes sir. The idea was that the difference in the length of cuts comes from that, and not from the tension as it was actually woven on the loom.

MR. PETREA: Is there anyone else, who has had any experience along that line, who can tell Mr. Rogers what he has done to eliminate that trouble?

W. H. EPPS: I think everybody has variation in yarns. I have I know. (Laughter).

MR. PETREA: From our own experience I am sure we have variation too.

Eliminates Cut Marker.

F. S. DENNIS: The way we get away from it—I don't know that it was entirely possible to do that on all classes of goods, but on our class of goods—we eliminated the cut marker altogether, and we pay by folded yards, per cut of 60 folded yards. That is what the weaver is paid by. Between the day and night shift we have a die, that stamps on the selvage of the cloth. That goes out in the finishing process, and is not seen afterwards. It separates the day work from the night work. Our weavers have been satisfied, checking up the pay-roll cuts against production cuts, and there is an accurate balance between the two, so that the mill is receiving its just due, and the weaver getting just payment for the cloth, and what I mentioned does not constitute an objectionable defect in the cloth, for this goes out in the finishing process.

MR. PETREA: Is that per folded yard before the weave is finished?

MR. DENNIS: We don't finish anything. All our goods are in the gray form.

MR. PETREA: Is Mr. Sorrells of Gainesville, here? He does not seem to be present. I have here a report from Mr. Sorrells, which I would like to read on this question. His answer to this question is as follows:

By the cut or by the pound, you have to have so many yards in the cut to make a cut, and the same is true, if you pay by the pound, and all mills mostly would have a double cut of cloth in one piece before it is taken off of the looms, if possible, barring specialties.

In doing this you cannot take the cloth off every day and sometimes at week ends you still have some of the weaver's labor on the looms, that he does not get pay for until the following week, and it is so troublesome, if a weaver is out a day or two to treat him justly, so as to make his pay come out correctly for himself and the mill and the spare man or weaver; and, if by the pick, the weaver is going to run his warp down as low as he can on the loom to keep his pick counter counting, if by the cut. If so minded, he can disarrange his piling of the beam as to tangle it, and cause it to be cut out and a fresh warp put on. This will cause him to get full credit for a part of a cut in spite of anything.

By the pick, you can pay him every day, and the spare weaver can also get just what is coming to him. Then too you can keep up with what every loom is doing every day (we have pick counters) and the weavers will be more alert to keep the looms going every minute possible.

How many weavers present pay b ythe cut? Hold up your hands. (About one-third held up their hands. Only about seven or eight held up their hands as paying by the pick; two by the pound).

It seems that there are more present here paying by the cut than by either of the other methods. We had two men, who help up their hands as paying by the pound. Tell us something about your method of handling that.

Paying By the Pound

MR. UNDERWOOD (Shawmut Mill): I can't go into the details about the method. Of course in paying by the pick the speed of the loom and the weight of the goods figure in that. I find one advantage in paying by the pound. If the weaver's filling runs out, and the loom keeps running, it is still making picks. Therefore you won't pick up but once in the filling. We have found it very satisfactory to pay by the pound. We need to pay by the yard, but we have found that it is more satisfactory to pay by the pound.

MR. PETREA: Another gentleman held up his hand. Tell us your experience.

MR. CLAYTON (Greensboro, Ga.): We have found that it is a better method to pay by the pound than by the cut for the simple reason that we take off our cloth in large rolls. We take it off possibly once a week. We eliminate our cut marks altogether, and weel like it is better in justice to the weaver to pay by the pound. We think paying by the pick has an advantage over the old way of paying by the cut. There is variation in the length of cuts, and we feel that we do justice to ourselves and the weavers more closely by paying by the pound.

A MEMBER (Hillside Mills): I have had 966 looms on picker counters for 12 months. Up to that time we paid by the yard. I would not go back to paying by the yard because we get about 10 to 15 per cent more production paying by the pick counter, and everybody gets what is coming to them, and we have no complaints.

QUESTION: How often do you change your pick counter?

ANSWER: Once a week.

MR. PETREA: Is Mr. Lehman present from the Dixie Cotton Mills?

Pay By the Yard

MR. LEHMAN: Yes sir. We pay by the yard. It may suit somebody else to pay differently, but we find it is the best system for our particular conditions. We have so many various lengths, and our cut marks would run from 60 to 350 yards. That is about as large as we make. We find paying by the yard is the best system for us. We paid by the cut, and then by the pound, but now we pay by the yard. We class our cloth as firsts and seconds, but the weaver gets 10 per cent premium for making what is called A Grade cloth. B Grade is also Firsts. We have about half in one and half in the other. This premium has cut our seconds very materially. We find that paying by the yard is the very best system we have ever had.

MR. PETREA: You have a base rate for your cloth, and then if he makes a better grade of cloth he gets 10 per cent premium.

MR. LEHMAN: We pay 10 per cent above or below. He gets the base rate, and we pay 10 per cent above or below it. The base rate is a dollar a hundred. He would get $1.10 for A Grade cloth and he would get 90 cents for B Grade cloth. We find that our Firsts run about half A and half B. That's all Firsts, you understand. If he has been careless, and allows something to go into B Grade, it is liable to be made a Second, but he gets paid on the B Grade rate. If he has been extra careful, and makes it high grade, he gets the 10 per cent. We find it helps us quite a good deal. Out of about 35 weavers we had 14 last week with Seconds.

MR. UNDERWOOD: In paying by the pick, is there any differenee in the rate on 10-ounce or 16-ounce fabric? Do you pay the same on both?

ANSWER: It depends on the speed of the loom. If the loom makes the same revolutions per minute, it don't make any difference what count I put on those looms; it is the same rate.

MR. PETREA: Do you make any difference with the number of harness?

ANSWER: It does not make any difference. If the loom makes 145 picks, it does not make any difference. If we reduce it, we change the rate.

MR. PETREA: Are there any other questions anyone wishes to ask in regard to this first question? If not, we will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"What makes cloth weave longer on one side than the other?"

There are some of us, that have had this come about at various times on various fabrics we make. Some of us possibly trim it as wavy selvage. Is J. D. Williams present from the Augusta factory? (No response). Is Mr. Klinck from the Sibley Mill present? If so, we would like to hear from him.

MR. KLINCK: Inasmuch as I asked that question, I don't think I think I could be expected to say much about it. We have this to happen sometimes and sometimes not. We take a piece of cloth, and get the loom number, and find this trouble, and then later go back to the loom, and take another piece of cloth off of that same loom, and find it perfectly all right.

MR. PETREA: Do you find that you have that trouble with light weight goods?

MR. KLINCK: Not particularly light weight. I think there are a good many things, that might cause it, but I have not been able to put my hands on any one thing. Mr. Williams is not here this morning, but I talked to him about it, and he suggested sizing up the cloth from the loom after the loom fixer cuts it off.

MR. PETREA: Is Mr. Jones present?

C. K. COBB (Canton, Ga.): Mr. Jones is not present. When this question was assigned to Mr. Jones, he asked me to run some tests for him, and I ran some tests, and then he passed the buck to me to report it to the association. I will read the report of what has been found in making some tests.

The first source, from which this trouble might arise, is the slashers. The tension on one side of slasher being greater than on the other, causing uneven stretch on the warp, would therefore cause uneven contraction on the loom.

If the press roll on the beam is not evenly weighted, one end of the beam will be pressed hard and the other end will be soft. This soft end will build up larger and will necessarily be slack, when it unwinds from the beam, and cause the cloth to weave one-sided.

Uneven Cloth.

There are several sources on the the loom, from which uneven cloth might be made, for we made some tests to prove that the loom was partly responsible for slack selvage cloth, as we term it.

First, if the cloth roller too low at one end, the cloth will weave one-sided. I find it best to replace both blocks at the same time; then match up the old blacks, that are not worn out, and use them together.

Second, when the bearing on one end of sand roll is worn down, it will cause the cloth to wind tight on one side and slack on the other. The only remedy in this case is to put on new bearings.

Third, the whip roll stand may be out of line, making the whip roll high at one end and low at the other.

Fourth, the sand roll not being

level will cause the same trouble as the whip roll not being parallel.

Last and roughly speaking, any part of the loom frame on the front side being loose will cause cloth to weave longer on one side than the other. If one end of the loom beam is fastened securely, and the other end is loose enough to vibrate materially, when the lay beats up the filling, the cloth will again weave one-sided. I might state that anything, that puts greater tension or strain on one side of the warp, either before or after getting onto the loom beam, will cause the resulting cloth to appear as though it were woven longer on one side than on the other. If anyone, who hasn't tried it, would like to get an idea as to the effect of tension in weaving, let him run one cut (between cut marks) as slack as he can run it, and the next cut as tight as he can run it (between cut marks), and measure the two cuts of cloth and also note the weight of it. Then figure in your own mind what happens when the tension is not the same on both sides.

F. E. HEYMER: As this gentleman right here said, the first thing is to watch your slashers, and see that your tension rolls and your whip rolls are put on in proper form with equal friction on both sides. Then too I have found that if you put the harness on one side a little higher than on the other, it stretches and the temple rolls choke up.

About a month ago we had a complaint and we investigated this piece of cloth, when it came back, and fortunately the loom was still on, and we found one of these broad temple rolls was completely choked up on that loom. Any too high or too low rolls you will find will be a cause of this, as well as more friction on one side than on the other. Then the sand rolls should not be out of line, that is one a little lower than the other. This gentleman here spoke about the same thing.

That's about the extent of my tests, that I have made to find why cloth weaves longer on one side than on the other. These are some of the things to correct, that I have found may eleminate it.

QUESTION: How do you detect this defect in cloth before it gets to the customer? Have you any method of detecting it without laying it on the long table?

MR. HEYMER: That's the only way you can tell, by laying it on the long table.

MR. KLINÇK: We have our cloth go up over the roller. We run the cloth from the loom roll down through the brusher, and as it comes down you can see it is longer on one side.

MR. ROGERS: Does running it through your brusher tend to correct that trouble?

MR. KLINCK: I supose it does to some extent.

MR. CARTER: We have a shearing machine, which we use when we find difficulty on certain cuts. We would like to have some way to eliminate slack selvage. It didn't bother us much, but we wanted to eliminate it. We run it through the brusher about three times before we put it on the shearing machine. We do that all along.

QUESTION: We develop creases on one selvage on one side. That bothers us to some extent.

MR. PETREA: Do you find those creases usually to be on the end of the cut?

ANSWER: Yes sir; on the end of the cut. After that it would not happen.

MR. KLINCK: In order to complicate the situation just as much as possible, I would like to say this that all of our looms have the battery on one side, on the right hand side, and all of our slack is on that right side. So we try to lay it on the battery.

MR. PETREA: I might say in addition to that that we have that trouble too, but we have it on the plain loom as well as the loom with the battery on it.

A MEMBER: Look at the slasher, and see if there is a slasher bulge.

MR. KLINCK: Yes; one slasher has a bulge. I think it is a wide slasher though.

A MEMBER: If you have a section beam, that will pull wider than the drum on the warper, there will be one cylinder, that will make it higher on that side. We have also seen slack running in on the side of this cylinder, slack yarn running in at the foot of the slasher, and that is where we find it bulged.

MR. COTTERILL: I have trouble of that kind. I had this same question on the floor of this meeting a year ago. I went back to our mill and roller several cuts of cloth, and I found some of those looms, that were just a little out of line. We had those looms lined up, and I still have that trouble, but I don't have trouble on anything but 3 and 4 harness goods.

F. S. DENNIS: We have found sometimes that if a cloth roll block is worn on one end of the loom, the cloth will weave one-sided. We believe that most of the trouble comes from the slashers. Where two different widths of beams are being run on the slasher, the distance is not divided properly; the center of the loom is not aligned with the section beams. and the yarn is drawing in on one side and practically straight on the other side of the slasher; and that would cause you yarn to stretch a little bit, and in that way cause the cloth to weave a little bit longer on one side.

MR. PETREA: Is there any other question on this Question No. 2?

MR. PELHAM: We have had quite a lot of this crooked weaving on two and three and four harness goods, but in every instance I have found this trouble on the back end especially because that has more strain and more work than the other end, and it gets the greater wear. Loom fixers might no notice in aligning their lathes because one end of that lathe comes closer to the sand roll than the other. Replace them, and line them up, or set their eccentric pins where their lathes will be as far apart as on the other, and it will eliminate the trouble. That's on Draper looms.

MR. PETREA: My weaver is present here and spoke a moment ago. I think the thing he did at our mill to do us the most good was to put on new sand roll tin. I think he recovered a lot of his sand rolls with new tin, and that helped us more than anything we could do. Is there any other question on this?

QUESTION: Is there anyone in this assembly, that knows what causes this? We have this trouble on filling sateens and on our broadcloth we don't have it. That's the experience we have had with it. On heavy sateens we have it, and we notice in the cloth room, when it looks straight on the loom, that it has that biased effect. We have been at a loss to know what has caused it. Some say it is the slasher and some say it is the loom.

ANSWER: It may be he is having trouble on his heavy goods for the reason that the tin is not heavy enough for his heavy goods.

F. S. DENNIS: Sometimes we expect to find some one thing, that is causing trouble, when as a matter of fact it is a combination of things, that are giving the exaggerated effect producing the results, that give us trouble. We might have cloth varying from perfectly straight up to the maximum point of variation. There may be a half a dozen of these things, that have been mentioned, in combination on the same piece of cloth, that will give the exaggerated effect complained of. We might possibly find the trouble all in one thing, or in a combination of things.

Heavy Selvage.

MR. UNDERWOOD: I guess we have more trouble at our mill than almost anybody because we run very heavy selvage. We have a man just to look after that particular thing, and, when we get a crooked roll, he goes and looks at that roll, and goes over the loom. We have worked on the looms, everybody, from the overseer down to the loom fixer, and two of our looms everybody has worked on and we have lined up the best possible way, and still we have crooked cloth. I remember one particular loom where we had a half a dozen 300-yard rolls, that had run crooked. I went to this particular loom, and found the roll was loose. I asked the weaver "Why are you running these rolls loose?" The reply was that they were running like the roll man set them. He said he had not been to that loom in weeks, and yet thereafter we ran a half a dozen rolls, and there was not a crooked roll. There was a loom running without anybody looking after it, and still getting straight cloth. Another loom nearby with everybody trying to straighten the cloth in it was still making crooked cloth. I would like for somebody to tell me how we get the crooked cloth.

MR. PETREA: Did you put any new warp on the loom?

MR. UNDERWOOD: It is changed on every roll, 300-yard rolls.

MR. PETREA: If there is nothing else on Question No. 2, we will pass to Question No. 3. I think we have gone over this question pretty thoroughly, and I think we have come to the conclusion now that we can go back to our plants and look for several causes of this trouble of cloth weaving longer on one side than the other.

Question No. 3 as as follows:

"How do you keep bobbins in proper alignment in the shuttle to avoid broken filling?"

Is Mr. Reid in the house? If not, is Mr. Gillespie here?

MR. GILLESPIE: If I understand that question—How do you keep bobbins proper alignment in the shuttle to avoid broken filling—that would cover the whole category of mischanging.

MR. PETREA: The question is, as I get it, "How do you keep bobbins in proper alignment in the shuttle to avoid broken filling?"

MR. GILLESPIE: The only way to do that is to keep the springs tight. A great deal is covered the e in keeping the filling from being broken in the change. After you put the filling in the shuttle, it is hardly ever broken unless there is a loose spring or too much friction or something of that kind. If your bobbins are straight in the shuttle, with the proper friction, put in right, and you keep your shuttle brushed off, there will be no broken filling. If you keep the bobbins straight in the shuttle, and keep sufficient friction, keep the bobbin springs tight, keep the shuttle brushed off, and in keeping the bobbin springs tight not have them yanked to one side or the other, there ought not to be any trouble about broken filling. Sometimes a bobbin gets yanked to one side of the shuttle, and you either take that spring out, put in a new one, or straighten that bobbin in the shuttle. That's about all I know to do after it gets in the shuttle to avoid broken filling.

MR. PETREA: Do you have your loom fixers to examine your shuttles on each loom each week?

MR. GILLESPIE: Yes sir, to see if all the springs are tight, and no splinters, and the bobbins tight in the shuttle.

MR. PETREA: Is Mr. Wise here?

E. B. WISE: I have never had a great deal of trouble along that line. I have had some trouble with some shuttles, but I went to a mill last August in a section of South Carolina, and when I came back, I cut down on my filling, and got 10 per cent less seconds in three days. I have never had any trouble on Draper looms since that time, using the proper shuttles. You cannot eliminate it, if the spring gets loose. If you use the proper shuttle on the Draper looms, and use the proper bobbin, you won't have any trouble.

MR. PETREA: Is there anyone else, who would like to say something on this question?

MR. ELLIOTT: I would like to get Mr. Smith to tell us some experience he has had. He has been working quite exhaustively along this line. You will have to talk a little loud, Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Smith is a little hard of hearing.

MR. PETREA: We would be glad to hear from you on this question, Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: I cannot hear well enough to know what the discussion is about.

MR. PETREA: The question is—"How do you keep bobbins in proper alignment in the shuttle to avoid broken filling?"

MR. SMITH: You have got to keep your springs tight, so as not to let your bobbins vibrate. You have got to have them in perfect alignment; if you don't, you will have broken filling. The bobbin has got to be the proper size, and you have got to keep your spring cover tight. That's one thing, that can be found to cause a lot of trouble with breaks. The spring cover gets a little bit loose, but not loose enough so you can hardly tell it in the spring.

MR. ELLIOTT: One question, that has come up, I think probably everybody has run into, and that is warped bobbins, bobbins that have been subjected to high humidity, and have warped. That was one of the things, that gave us more trouble than any other one thing besides what Mr. Smith says about the springs. We took it up with the Draper people, showing the relationship of ends breaking while running compared with breaks in changes. We found 50 per cent of the total breaks while running compared with while changing. They have sent us down a couple of shuttles, sent us two and the Gainesville mill two, by which they hope to eliminate that condition. The spring cover screw has had an extra nut put on the bottom side of it. We are running those to see what the results will be. We were surprised how much our production was cut down. We found the stoppage while running from filling breaks was greater than warp breaks. Maybe some of the other men may get a few of those shuttles from Draper, and they might find out something along this line.

MR. PETREA: One thing, that has occurred to me, and that is the regularity of examination of these shuttles. I know we have a great deal of trouble about filling breaking from various causes, and a great deal of it in changes, and some while the loom is running. We possibly have lost sight of the necessity of keeping those shuttles examined every so often, and keeping them in perfect condition. How many present have this system of having the shuttles examined every so often? (Quite a number held up their hands). That's good. Is there any other question on this Question No. 3?

MR. EDWARDS (Thomaston, Ga.): A thought occurred to me, that has not been brought out. Of course I have run against that same trouble and I have said that every bobbin, when filling breaks, should be examined to see if the rings are good. Probably a hundred bad bobbins in the mill will be causing all the filling breakage. Every bobbin in the shuttle, when filling breaks, should be examined to see if it is right.

MR. PETREA: Now we will come to question No. 4:

"In putting in the multiple system in the weave room:

(a) How many bobbins per minute can a battery hand put in?

(b) How many loom stops per hour can a weaver take care of?

(c) How many bobbins of filling can be put in stands by filling hauler, who takes up his own empty quills?

(d) How much loss in production may be expected in changing to the multiple system?"

We want to give yarn numbers, when talking about this question.

Is Mr. Brooks present? (No response). Is someone present from his mill?

A MEMBER: (representing Mr. Brooks): He has the figures compiled on this paper. He answers these questions in this way:

(a) 428 bobbins per hour.

(b) 303 stops per 10 hours, which equals .36 of a stop per loom per hour.

(c) We have eliminated all filling haulers, putting this work on battery fitters. We have men to take up empty quills.

(d) Our experience has shown a slight increase rather than a loss. Our weavers run 84 40-inch looms on the following construction:

40"-44/44-5.50, 40"-44/40-5.50;
40"-40/40-60. and 38"-40/40-6.35.

Warp yarn Nos. 24. Filling yarn Nos. 23 to 27's. All looms are 40", and dunm 160 picks per minute. We put in mutiple system, with our organization, and have been running day and night with this system for several months without any friction whatsoever.

MR. PETREA: Is there any question you would like to ask the gentleman in regard to this?

QUESTION: Do you mean that 428 bobbins per hour are actually being put in?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: How many different numbers of filling do you have?

ANSWER: Sometimes three, four and five.

QUESTION: How many batteries do they take care of?

ANSWER: Fifty. Battery hands take care of 50 looms, 23's to 27's filling.

MR. PETREA: We would like to hear from Mr. Phillips of Social Circle.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.):

(a) Ours put in 7 per minute; that is the battery hands are laying out their own filling, hauling their own filling ,and filling batteries on 44-90-inch looms.

(b) A weaver can take care of 36 to 40 stops per hour. We have weavers, that are running 350 to 400 in 11 hours, 36 to 40 stops per hour.

(c) We do not have a filling hauler. We have eliminated that. Battery boys get their own filling. They don't take up their quills. We have separate hands to take up quills.

(d) None. There should not be any loss. Although I have not gained in production, I am getting the same production, that I got on the other.

12—GA.

MR. PETREA: Has it reduced your cost?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. It has not only reduced our cost, but increased our weavers' pay 33 1-3 per cent.

F. S. DENNIS: In answer to Question (a) do you mean 7 bobbins per minute or 7 batteries per minute?

MR. PHILLIPS: Seven bobbins per minute.

MR. PETREA: Is there any other question anyone wants to ask Mr. Phillips?

QUESTION: How many batteries do your battery hands fill?

MR. PHILLIPS: Forty-four.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is that the maximum, that these hands can do, or is it really what they are doing?

MR. PHILLIPS: That is what they are really doing. It is not the maximum they can do. We have our battery boys arranged in cycles. What we mean by cycles, in the middle of the weave room we have filling shafts, and they make cycles of 44 looms. He comes back at the same place he starts.

QUESTION: He puts these bobbins in and hauls his own filling?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. Every six minutes—let's see—that will be 264 bobbins, and that's a fraction over seven bobbins per minute.

MARION GRIMES: My answers to these questions might sound a little strange. Mine run a little bit higher. I don't know whether it is due to the class of help, or what it is. I get a few more bobbins per minute than they do, but I may have misconstrued the question. My answer to Question (a) is as to what it is possible for a man to do. My answers are as follows:

Battery Filler.

(a) A battery filler, filling batteries alone, can place in the battery approximately 11½ bobbins per minute. However, our battery fillers must get their filling from from the spinning room and this of trucks rolled into the weave room course takes some time. We therefore figure that in 10 hours a battery filler will place in the battery approximately 6,000 bobbins or an average of 10 bobbins per minute.

Loom Stops

(b) This naturally depends upon the cause of the stoppage; however, in making a test, I find a weaver can take care of approximately 50 stops per hour. This does not mean that our weavers are doing this, but merely tells what can be done. On our work, gauge and bandage, 30's and 40's yarn, it is a question as to how many looms can a weaver keep running, not by merely starting a loom when it stops, but to find the troubles, which will cause the loom to stop and remedy them before the loom does stop. This is done by the weaver spending a great deal of his time in the warp alleys and not all of his time in the weavers' alley. Battery hands, who are paid by the piece, will also help to keep the looms going. It is very natural for them as they go through the alleys to start a loom, when they come to one, which is stopped.

(c) We do not have filling stands in our mill, and I am unable to answer the question. Our filling is placed inside of the weaving room, and from this point the battery filler secures the filling and fills the battery from a truck rather than from aprons as some battery fillers use.

(d) Our weaving was started practically as it is now running. My opinion is there should be no loss in production in changing to the multiple system, providing it is worked out properly before the system is put in operation.

MR. PETREA: Is there any question anyone would like to ask Mr. Grimes?

QUESTION: What do you ordinarily pay battery fillers?

MR. GRIMES: Not as much as we do the weavers. The will make two-thirds as much as the weavers.

MR. EPPS: How much do the weavers make? (Laughter).

MR. GRIMES: Enough to make a living.

Quality and the Multiple System.

QUESTION: What about quality on that multiple system?

W. L. PHILLIPS: Mr. Chairman, the quality should be better with the multiple system..

QUESTION: Is it?

MR. PHILLIPS: It is, because the weaver is looking after the things, which cause seconds, instead of filling batteries, taking off cloth, and doing various other things. The weaver has a chance to watch the defects, and take them out before they make seconds. When we started, we had six pick-out hands to take care of defects that the weaver did not see until he made the pickout, and today we have one pick-out hand. He does less work than the six did before. So there is five-sixths of the defects, that are kept out, that were going into making seconds before. My argument is there should be no loss or lowering of the quality because, if the weaver does nothing but walk his alleys front and back, he will get those defects out before he makes seconds; but if he is taking up time filling his batteries, and never gets behind his looms, he makes seconds before it is too late to stop it.

MR. GRIMES: Really on the other system he makes seconds before he detects it?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. I have got a weave room with 386 broad looms, and I started with 30 weavers. Today we have got 12, and I hope to reduce them to 9.

I would like to correct one thing on that battery job. Our battery hands can put in more than seven bobbins per minute, but the way my room is arranged they have got to run 66 broad looms or 44. Our average is 7 bobbins per minute, but we have had them up to 10 and 16. I think 16 is entirely too many. We have one battery boy, that fills 72 looms, but they are narrow looms. He is putting in over 10 per minute, this one particular boy.

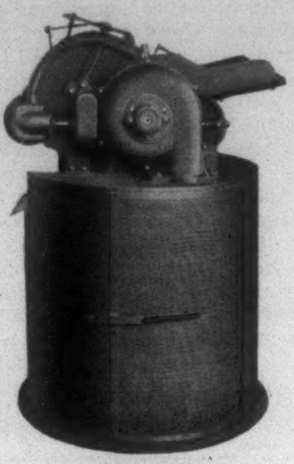
MR. PETREA: Is there any other question to ask Mr. Phillips?

MR. JENNINGS: Do you ever run into the condition, where you have one weaver, and probably four or five different kinds of fillings?

MR. PHILLIPS: I have only two kinds of filling.

Where they use several kinds of filling, the multiple system is not as efficient as if you had but one, but it boy put the right kind of filling in

(Continued on Page 14)



TERMACO

"Fit The Mill To The Job"

By mill, we mean not the building so much as the equipment it houses.

For example . . . the matter of cleaning roving bobbins. There are three ways open. You can make the spinner responsible for cleaning the bobbins on frames—which necessarily slows down production. Or—you can hire a crew of bobbin cleaners . . . and replace a lot of ruined bobbins each month.

If, however, you are anxious to keep your mill operating at highest possible speed and efficiency and keep cost of bobbin cleaning to a minimum, you will have Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners installed.

The cost of these machines is insignificant in view of the fact that they save their whole cost from one to three times *annually*. Equally important, Termacos insure an ample supply of perfectly cleaned bobbins at all times. Waste is carded off, not cut off. Bobbins are smooth and last indefinitely. Roving waste needs no reworking. Excessive waste can be checked immediately.

Think these facts over carefully. Get the full details about Termaco economies. Write us *today*.

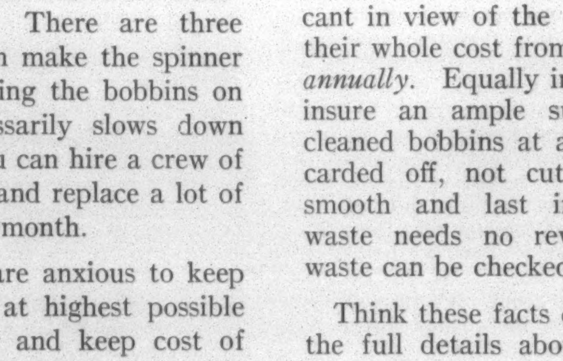
The TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.

Mfrs. Termaco, Utsman, Type K, Etc., Machines

Charlotte, N. C.

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn.

N. Y. and N. E. Representative



INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Georgia Mill Men Discuss Spooling, Warping, Weaving and Finishing

(Continued from Page 12)

is just as easy to have the battery the battery as it is for the weaver. Blame it on the battery boy, if he puts in the wrong filling.

MR. JENNINGS: But he is not weaving the cloth.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, but he is not going to put in the wrong kind of filling but once or maybe twice

Deciding Factor in Multiple Loom System.

F. S. DENNIS: Mr. Chairman, the idea, that the committee had in mind, that prepared this questionnaire, in getting out this group of questions on the multiple system, was to deal with the fundamental questions we all have to solve before we can decide for ourselves whether or not we can use the system on our particular class of work. If we know the number of stops per hour a weaver can take care of, and find out how many stops per hour we are having, and from that find out how many looms she ought to be able to take care of, that's a fundamental question we must answer before we can go ahead with any definite idea of how to start on the multiple system. The same thing applies to the question of how many bobbins a battery hand can put in per hour or per 10-hour day or however you want to figure it. Then we can lay out the job on a fairly equitable basis at the start. That was the idea we had in mind, when we worded the questionnaire as we did. A couple of years ago we were running a good many more looms tnan we are now, for the reason that we were no a 68-80 drill, which was adaptable to the multiple system, while we are on now 100 by broadcloth, which we cannot adapt to any multiple system because there are too many stops per hour. So far we have not found our work runs good enough on the class of goods we are now making to justify the multiple system on these goods. We find a weaver can take care of about 30 stops per hour, including his warping time. The average stops are a minute and a half to two minutes, sometimes 30 seconds, and the average of the stops taken at different times in the day and on different days of the week, shows that he can take care of an average of about 30 stops per hour. We find a battery hand can put in about 12 bobbins per minute in the batteries. He takes his filling, put up in the aprons, and goes down the alley with it. That answers (a) and (b). We are unable to answer (c) division of this question for the reason that in addition to laying out filling and taking up filling our boys have other duties, and we cannot say how many bobbins they can handle per 10-hour day in laying out and taking up empty quills.

No Loss in Production.

The (d) division of the question —"How much loss in production may be expected in changing to the multiple system"—we found that there was not any loss in production except, perhaps for a week or so until the weavers get adapted to it. They will put two bobbins of filling in the battery, when perhaps there is enough filling already, and it would run the loom 45 minutes, if let alone. If a weaver is not relieved entirely of the responsibility of filling those batteries, the weaver will nurse the batteries. It is better that the weaver be told that we don't want him to fill the batteries, and, if the loom stops, that is the other fellow's trouble and not his. In that way we can fix the responsibility. Unless the weaver is absolutely relieved of responsibility of filling batteries, he will nurse his batteries, and you don't get the benefit of the multiple system.

Question: How many stops do you have on bothcloth?

MR. DENNIS: It varies at different hours in the day and different days of the week. Monday morning the first hour is a pretty bad hour on broadcloth.

QUESTION: How many looms do they run?

MR. DENNIS: Twelve to fourteen.

MR. PETREA: I would like to hear from Mr. Heymer. He has recently put in this system in his plant, and we would like to hear from him on this question.

F. E. HEYMER: Mr. Chairman, several reports have been read as to what this and that should be. My report is based on actual facts.

One Man's Experience.

Just about three months ago a year ago we made an effort to put in the multiple system. We made a failure, but we forced it on our employees a second time. At this time the employees came to us and asked us voluntarily if we would not try it again. That was after we had practically forced it upon them. Necessarily, the first thing we took under consideration was that, in order to be a success, we had to prepare our work back further than the weave room. We started in the card room, the picker room, overhauled the spinning, and tried to make the best warp we possibly could. The consequence was we tried it on one weaver. Then two additional weavers asked us to place them on similar work. Inside of three weeks every weaver wanted the job and more looms. We increased the looms to twice the amount they were running.

Answering (a)—540 bobbins per

(b) The average we have found by this was 40 stops per hour.

(c) 3,000 bobbins per hour.

(d) No loss of production whatever, and there should not be. In fact our production has increased since we put this in force. The battery hands tend from 36 to 40 looms.

We blocked out these looms, so each weaver has a few of the 6's filling, and fortunately we could do that. I am going to try another room next week where we have only one kind of filling. The balance of the mill I have studied and studied to see how I can do because the filling runs anywhere from 3½ to 25 and all kinds of fillers. I have not been able to come to any conclusion on that, but I believe it is possible to put it through.

MR. PETREA: Are there any questions anyone wants to ask Mr. Heymer?

MR. ELLIOTT: In this multiple system are they giving your weavers looms all in a straight row or in a circle?

MR. HEYMER: In a straight row.

MARION GRIMES: Mine are in circles in two alleys.

W. L. PHILLIPS: Mine are in four alleys. In other words, if you put them in one alley, there is too much lost motion, and where he can go across he can cover two alleys at once.

MR. PETREA: In that way he gets advantage of the back alleys?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes sir.

MR. PETREA: Is there anything else to be said on this question of the multiple system?

Must Prepare for System.

W. L. PHILLIPS: I would like to have one more minute. If any of you are considering starting that multiple system, I will give you a little experience we had. Last November, when we started on this, I spent eight trips to South Carolina, and went through some of the best run mills that there are in the South, in order to get some dope on it. I had heard a great deal about it, and did not believe what I had heard. I spent eight different trips to South Carolina, and saw it in operation, and the South Carolina men told me "Whatever you do, don't start it until you get right. Go back to your carding and spinning and get everything right before you start." In starting this off we were so enthused over it that we thought we could go ahead without such prepartion, and right off of the reel we changed one Monday morning, and we changed before we were ready for it. Our production went down 25 per cent, and stayed there two months, three months, four months, before we got it back.

I didn't have a person in the mill, that wanted to go on that multiple system because they had it fixed in their minds that it meant cutting their wages or giving them more work. That's all they could see. However, after we started on it, we were determined to go through with it, and went through with it, and today I hav not a man in the mill, that would go back.

We had, however to go further back than the spinning or card room. We even had to go to the cotton factor in order to get the best results. We have run our weave room as low as 7/10ths of a loom stop per loom hour, and we have gone as high as 1.66. We have come to the conclusion that a weaver can take care of 40 stops per loom per hour. That is enough for a weaver on broad looms because the broader the loom is the more territory he has to cover.

If any of you are thinking of doing this, go back to your carding and spinning, the very beginning, and the picker room, and get everything right, and then come on to your weave room, and you are ready for it, and it is as easy as falling off of a log.

MR. EPPS: What do you mean by "getting right?" (Laughter).

MR. PHILLIPS: As nearly perfect as you can.

MR. PETREA: We will pass to Question No. 5, which is as follows:

"When using a friction let-off on looms, which is better—rope or chain? If the chain, which is better, a round or flat link?"

We would like to hear from Mr. Ellridge, if he is present.

MR. ELLDRIDGE: We use the chain with a round link.

MR. KLINCK: We have always used a flat link chain.

MR. THOMPSON: We use a friction let-off on looms. We use a chain on one end. We use a cotton tie on one end. In fact we have use automobile brake lining on it. We use a flat link chain.

F. E. HEYMER: We had some trouble with our lighter weight goods 2½ up to 4 yards. We found by using the flat chain on our light goods we had a wavy appearance more or less. We tried running one old chain, and we eliminated every bit of that wavy appearance in that cloth. From that time on we used a flat chain, and up to 4 yards we use the round chain.

MR. PETREA: If there is nothing further on that, we will pass to the 6th question, which is as follows:

"Do you have any suggestions to to a good method of reducing waste and cost in weaving hose and belting duck?"

MR. BAKER: We found that to reduce the waste and cost on weaving belting duck—we don't make hose duck—our looms were furnished with original equipment of 18-inch beams, we enlarged the size of those beams to 32-inch, so as to get one cut. We eliminated stoppage and waste on the beam. We increased the size of our shuttle. Our original equipment was 18-inch shuttle. We have gone to 22-inch, and are expecting to use a larger shuttle as soon as we can work it out.

Our looms are so arranged that we cannot give right at present but two looms to a weaver. I am working to re-arrange those looms, taking out possibly some posts in the weave room, so as to give three or four looms to a weaver on this belting duck, and I am expecting to cut the cost. We were making on our 20-inch shuttle—we went from 18 to 20—22 changes, and we hope to cut it to around 12 or 13 changes, cutting down speed and waste. Our filling waste now runs an average of 1 per cent, but I think I can lower that.

MR. PETREA: Is there anyone present, that has had any experience on this, that will give information to the man, who asked this question?

Less Waste on Large Beam Head

MR. UNDERWOOD: We did the same thing in our mill, changing the small beam head to a large beam head. That reduced our warp waste.

In regard to shuttle waste, we enlarged our shuttle, and went from 22-inch to 23-inch shuttle. We had that shuttle made where it would take 1½-inch longer bobbin. Where

(Continued on Page 16)

Pointing the Way to Progress

YARNS may be made from all grades of cotton, but no yarn can be a *low-cost* yarn unless it is efficiently spun and of sufficiently high quality to run economically in the remaining processes. Since the spinning frame is the key machine in the production of *good* yarn, we earnestly recommend the new Saco-Lowell spinning frames to your attention at this time. They produce *good* yarn at low cost,—a low cost that repeats in subsequent operations.

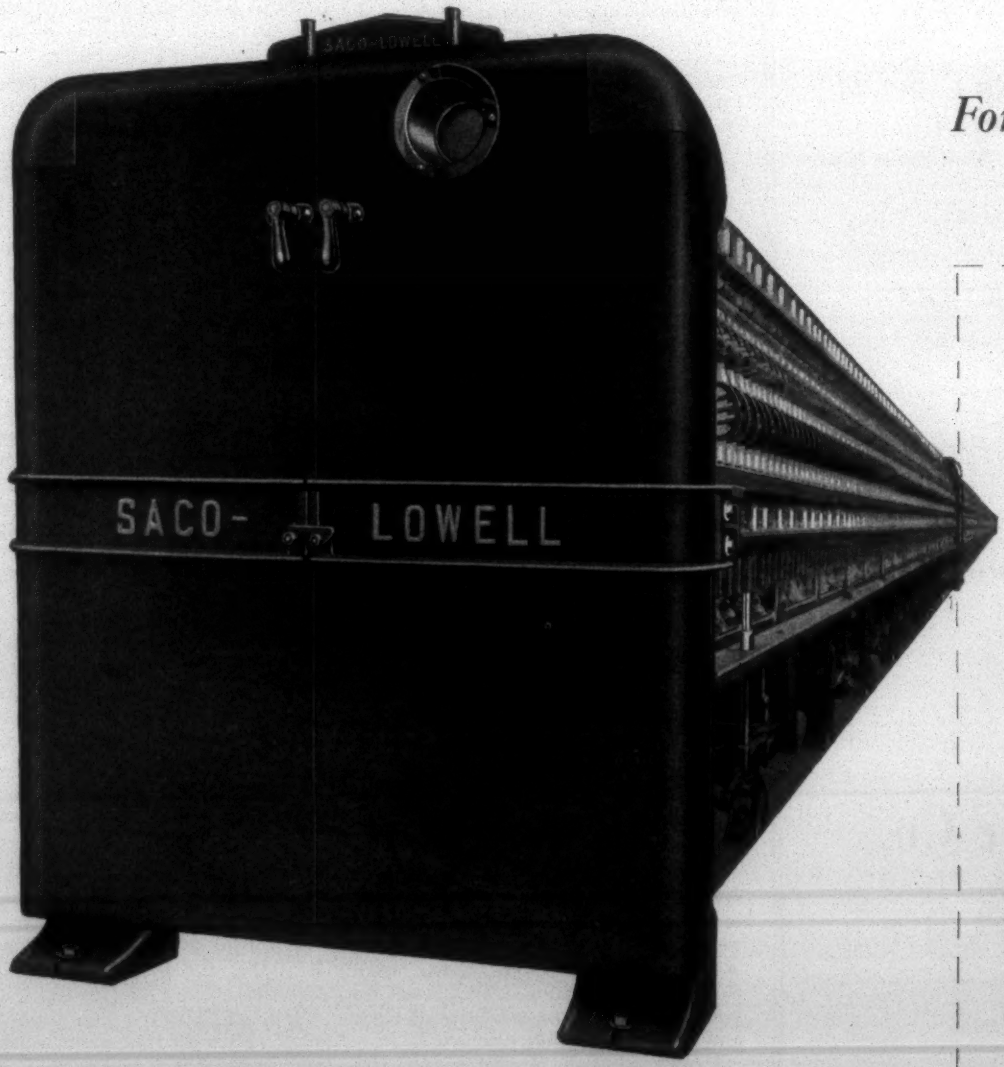
The time to install new equipment is NOW, when competition is keenest. May we send an engineer to survey your needs? There is a coupon attached, for your convenience.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON

CHARLOTTE, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. ATLANTA, GA.



For Your Convenience

COUPON

Saco-Lowell Shops,
147 Milk Street,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: I would be glad to have your engineer call to discuss spinning frames, (when ____________ ____________). I understand that this will obligate me in no way.

Name ____________
Title ____________
Firm ____________
Address ____________

S. T. B.

COTTON
MACHINERY

EXHAUST OPENERS
HOPPER BALE OPENERS
CRIGHTON OPENERS
ROVING WASTE OPENERS
BUCKLEY OPENERS
COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS
FEEDERS
SELF FEEDING OPENERS
INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS
REVOLVING FLAT CARDS
DRAWING FRAMES
(Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)
SLUBBING INTERMEDIATE
and ROVING FRAMES
SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS
(Band or Tape Driven)
SPINDLES—FLYERS
RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS

Write for descriptive Bulletins

H & B
American Machine Co.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Southern Office
814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Mill Men Discuss Spooling, Warping, Weaving and Finishing

(Continued from Page 14)

it took 10½-inch it takes 12-inch.

We re-arranged our looms on belting. Our weavers used to run two. Then they ran three, and we kept them satisfactorily. We grouped our belting weavers together at first, and now we mix them up. Instead of a weaver running two looms on belting and hose, he runs four on belting and hose. When we did that, it cut our cost. We thought before we did this, we would get a better quality. We have found since we have made the change that it is is a little better the way we have it now. We have the same weavers running hose and belting.

MR. PETREA: We have run seven minutes over the time allotted me for this discussion. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking each of you for the ready response, which you have given to these questions. It has been a pleasure to stand before you here, and hear the discussion of these questions, and I wish to thank each of you.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

Business Meeting

Following the lunch, a short business meeting was held.

J. W. Hâmes, superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, was elected general chairman of the organization. F. E. Heymer, of Columbus, was elected vice-chairman. George E. Eliott, of New Holland and Albert Lehman, of Dixie Mills, LaGrange, were elected members of the executive committee.

At the conclusion of the business session, short talks were made by George S. Harris, president of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, who is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and J. J. Scott, president of the Cotton Manufactûrers Association of Georgia.

Afternoon Session

GENERAL CHAIRMAN DENNIS: George S. Elliott, of New Holland, will take charge of the discussion of the question we have on slashing.

Discussion on Slàshing

(Led by George S. Elliott, New Holland, Ga.)

MR: ELLIOTT: Hearing suggestions as to what will take place in the mills in the next 30 years reminds me of some little changes, that have taken place in the mills, and it has been suggested that 30 years from now it will only take two men to run a cotton mill, one to put the cotton in, and the other to take out the goods. (Applause). That's what we working for.

The first question we have on the questionnaire under the subject of slashing is:

"What is your idea of the proper covering for squeeze rolls on slashers? If woolen cloth, give weight per yard and length of blanket, when starting. If worsted yarn, give thickness of cushion. Also, what do you think of the possibilities of cork and rubber for this purpose?"

I will call on Mr. Steel, of Lafayette.

D. A. STEEL (Lafayette): Just as a matter of preface, we all understand of course what a squeeze roll is intended to do. A squeeze roll is supposed to separate a part of the size. You can'tafford to put it all in there, and at the same time you want to retain the original volume of your yarn. So we have got to have some covering or means to do that.

The cushion is supposed to be put on the squeeze roll sufficient with the pressure of the squeeze roll and the temperature of your size to leave the certain per cent of size you wish in your yarn. So my idea of covering the squeeze roll, and a few yards of woolen cloth. Use your own judgment as to what you wish to arrive at. We may put about two yards of plain cloth on our squeeze roll and five yards of 18-ounce all woolen cloth. We are making 24½'s yarn and 13½ per cent size. This leaves our yarn in the best shape for future process.

Now as to the woolen yarn, I have never used any woolen yarn. I don't know what it would do. Each one has to figure on what your own circumstances might demand, but I should think about the same thickness or weight of the number of yards you are using would apply.

As to the rubber, I don't see how rubber would work at all. The action of the size on the rubber would destroy whatever efficiency might result from it. I will get hard, possibly slick ,and I don't see how it would have any effect on your size at all ,and I believe it would be detrimental to the yarn.

And as to cork, I don't see hardly how you would work that. I don't see how you would handle the changing of your cork because you see the woolen blanket on your squeeze roll you have got to take off, and change, and wash it out, and all, and I don't see how you could handle cork or rubber, either one, to make these changes. I feel that the woolen blanket is the best covering for a squeeze roll.

Worsted Covered Rolls

R. D. HARVEY (Lindale): We 16 squeeze rolls and 11 of them covered with worsted. We use worsted yarn as covering for our squeeze rolls and have been running them so for several years. The first we put on we had quite a good deal of trouble with them. We got the help educated to taking care of it, and the blanket we use, where we did did use the blanket, was 18-ounce on front roll and 14-ounce on back.

MR. ELLIOTT: Do you find that your woolen yarn gives you better results?

MR. HARVEY: It is cheaper. We are running on colored work. I put on a blanket every day on some of it.

MR. ELLIOTT: You build up on it?

MR. HARVEY: Yes. We figured the initial cost was very high, but it pays for itself in about 6½ months.

MR. ELLIOTT: You build up on your roll with that yarn, start small and gradually increase?

MR. HARVEY: Yes sir, starts

5½-inch diameter, and build up to 6½-inch.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is Mr. Reviere present? If so, we would like to hear from him.

Rubber Unsatisfactory.

MR. REVIERE: We are using an 18-ounce blanket. After this question came out some weeks ago, after the questionnaire came out, I put on a rubber roll to make an experiment with. We found it was absolutely unsatisfactory. It would not put size into the yarn at all, and it plastered it all over the outside. I have a sample here if anyone would like to see it.

MR. ELLIOTT: We would like to see it, Mr. Reviere. While we are waiting on Mr. Reviere to get this sample of yarn for you, have you tried the difference between the twill weave and plain weave? Has anybody investigated that difference?

13-Ounce Slasher Cloth.

F. S. DENNIS (Lafayette, Ga.): We have been using the plain weave or superfine slasher cloths for about three or four years. We formerly used a short blanket that weighed around four to five yards of the twill woven slasher cloth of the heavier weight, and we found that we were getting on our class of work some excessive blanket marks, and we felt that we could get some improvement by changing the covering on our rolls. We are now using 13-ounce superfine slasher cloth, and we average 7 yards all the time on our squeeze rolls. We don't wait it to get down much below 7 yards. Of some types of cotton we put as much as 9 yards, in order to get the same results on the slasher. Some cotton seems to take up a little bit more size than other cotton, and in working with two different sizes of cotton or types of cotton, it takes a little bit more blanket to get the same results on one type as on the other. We think that the superfine cloth is a way yonder better than anything we have had for our squeeze rolls. When we increased the length of our blanket, we did it with the idea that we could get better uniformity for our work. We all know the blanket has got to be trimmed from time to time. Where you start out with a 5-yard blanket of heavy weight and you trim off to eliminate blanket marks, you have done away with some of your cushion. There is less variation due to the trimming where you use a longer blanket. To get the same weight of yarn on the slasher from day to day, we find it necessary to use a little lighter consistency in size. It is more nearly the same thing all the time. We find rather extreme variation in hte work of our slashers. All the way around we feel the present hook-up we use on our blanket is a little bit better than anything we have tried.

F. E. HEYMER (Columbus): Considering the cost of the extra length of your blanket, do you find that it lasts that much longer?

MR. DENNIS: More than that much longer. We don't worry particularly about the cost of covering our squeeze rolls for the reason that we have got two slashers, and our whole work is dependent on it, and we would not feel like fussing about a question of a few dollars or cents, when the production of the mill is so dependent on it, and we might save several times as much in the weaving, if we get the right kind of work from our slashers. We had rather spend a little bit more there and save it somewhere else.

MR. HEYMER: Do you find that the blanket lasts longer?

MR. DENNIS: Yes, sir.

MR. ELLIOTT: Are there any other questions regarding slasher covering?

MARION GRIMES: When using the worsted yarn, what happens to that yarn?

MR. HARVEY: It stays on there. Of course it deteriorates some.

MARION GRIMES: Do you happen to have any trouble with one end getting down onto the creel?

MR. HARVEY: Yes, and we build up on it.

MR. ELLIOTT: We will vary the order of these questions a little bit, and we will take up Question No. 4 under Slashing, which is as follows:

"Have you made any change in your immersion roll? If so, tell in what respects and with what results."

I will call on Mr. Hames, of the Exposition Cotton Mills.

MR. HAMES (Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta): Without a blackboard, it would be hard to explain what change we had made. We have an immersion roll, and instead of one press roll we put on three smaller rolls, and instead of the yarn going under this press roll as it did the old way, the yarn goes under one and over the other, and it gives the size a chance to penetrate from all sides of the yarn, and we have found quite a difference in the feel of our yarn after putting this in. We do have some trouble, where we run extremely light twist, with the yarn getting in a strain, but on heavy twist, 3,000 ends on it, we do not have any trouble.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is Mr. Archer here? (No response.) Is Mr. Brook here? (No response.) Is there anybody where who would like to further enlighten us regarding this immersion roll on slashers? Of course we could argue all day here, but we don't have time for that now.

We will pass to the third question, which is as follows:

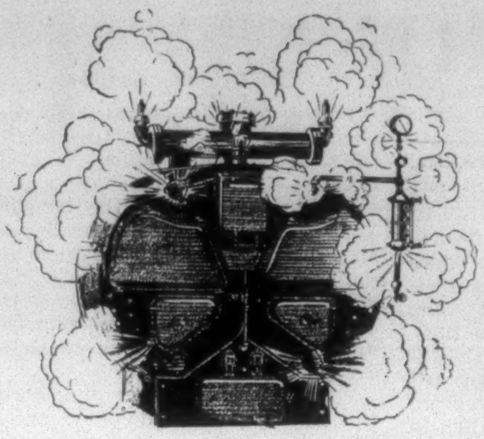
"What has been your experience with automatic control in the slasher room?"

There are several gentlemen on whom I could call for remarks on this subject, but several of them are not present. No doubt quite a number in the audience have automatic control in the slasher room. In preparing the questionnaire the committee named several gentlemen, any one of whom I am sure can give us valuable information on this question.

I would like to call on Mr. Matthews. Mr. Matthews, you have automatic control in the slasher room, and we would be glad if you would give us the benefit of your experience, and answer any questions which we may see fit to ask you about it.

MR. MATTHEWS: Automatic controls were installed on cooking kettles, size boxes and slasher cylinders

Are your profits ESCAPING...



. . . into thin air?

WHEN steam operation is wasteful because of defective lubrication—money is dissipated in thin air.

The best and surest way to conserve your power is to use a cylinder oil that gives best protection against the friction of valves, piston rings and rods. Such an oil must atomize easily to give it the proper spread as the steam carries it forward at high velocity. It must function perfectly under the steam temperature conditions. No wonder cylinder lubrication often causes trouble.

"Standard" Esso cylinder oil is of highest quality and meets all the requirements of steam cylinder lubrication. It is the result of many years study and improvement by highly trained lubricating specialists. It steps up steam engine efficiency—holds down operation costs.

"Standard" mill lubricants are safest and cheapest per mill hour.

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils and greases for automobile lubrication.

STANDARD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

"STANDARD" Lubricants

November, 1926, and up to this time, with the exception of a few minor adjustments we have had no trouble. We have had to do excessive cleaning to the instruments on account of using galvanized pipe on our air supply line, the scale inside the line clogging the vital parts. Brass pipe would eliminate this.

The Cooking Controls.

The instrument is so constructed that it can be set to bring the mixture to a boil in any given length of time which you may desire, and then hold it at boiling point any length of time.

It requires only a few seconds to set the instruments, and both operations, first, that of bringing to a boil, and second, length of time cooking, can be set at the same time.

I will not go into the minute details of this instrument, but will call your attention to the two diaphram valves on the steam lines leading to the cooking kettle. The first one automatically opens when the air is turned on; this allows the steam to go into the kettles. The second valve automatically closes should the air fail direct from the pump, which keeps the mixture from coming to a boil too quick should the air pump break down or the power go off. In case the air is off the mixture can be cooked by hand through a by-pass.

The Size Box Control.

This control is very simple, and can be set to the desired temperature in a few minutes. Once set it is not necessary to re-set. The thermometer is placed on the opposite side of the box from which the size enters, and is set at 198 degrees. The temperature at the point of the thermometer never varies over 2 degrees and numerous tests show that there is only a slight variation in temperature in any part of the box.

The Cylinder Control.

This control is operated by the variation of the temperature of the condensed steam (water) as it is expelled from the cylinder, and a recording chart shows the temperature of each cylinder separately at all times. The steam pressure on the cylinder varies considerably, but tests for a period of two years show that the percentage of moisture content in the yarn never varies over ¾ of 1 per cent.

Very recent tests in the early morning and around noon every other day show:

6:30 A. M.	8.45% M. C.
11:30 A. M.	2.20% M. C.
¼ of 1%	.25% variation

(23's yarn for 90-inch goods, 5,760 ends—speed 25.)

6:30 A. M.	6.99% M. C.
11:30 A. M.	7.19¼ M. G.
1-5th of 1%	.20% variation

(21's yarn for 63-inch goods, 4,284 ends—speed 27.)

Uniform cooking, uniform application, and uniform drying is obtained, which means a great deal toward good running work. The slightest variation in cooking and drying can readily be detected from the recording charts.

MR. ELLIOTT: What is the procedure, Mr. Matthews, in getting this yarn test as to the percentage of moisture content?

MR. MATTHEWS: We cut off a small amount right across the yarn. We use a 2-inch sticky paper to hold the yarn together, and cut it off next to this paper, bundle it up, and seal it with a rubber, and tighten it as tight as we can, and it is sent to the laboratory.

MR. ELLIOTT: Are there any other questions?

QUESTION: When you change from 5,000 ends to 3,000 ends, what difference do you have to make, or how do you take care of your ocntrol?

MR. MATTHEWS: We take care of it by the speed of the machine. Through constant practice and experiment we have gotten Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and we have got a chart that regulates that, what position the belt should run in.

QUESTION: How long does it take to figure out a chart of that kind?

MR. MATTHEWS: The engineer, who was sent from the factory, had a good deal of that information to start with, and he checked it up while he was there. He spent a couple of weeks with us, and we found out his figures on it were very nearly correct. You can by having this chart set your regulator as it should be.

MR. ELLIOTT: I presume that you try to carry a certain amount of moisture in your finished warps?

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, sir, as near as possible. I think we can raise that without any trouble, and I don't know but what I will make some experiments when I get back home. I understand some of the fellows are running as high as 10 per cent. We have not had a wet warp in our plant since this system was installed. I think it would stand a little more moisture content, although we got it up to 100 per cent in our weave room without any trouble. All we have to do is to change the speed to step it up a little.

Another Control System.

W. L. PHILLIPS (Social Circle, Ga.): Mr. Chairman, I have something similar to Mr. Matthews. I have not quite as up-to-date an installation as he has, although we have been running our slashers under automatic control for five years. I would not attempt to run a slasher today without one. We use practically the same amount of moisture in every warp. We go up as high as 9½ per cent. We find we get better results than we get with 4 or 5 per cent. We have a chart figured out for each set. We have as high as 15 to 20 different sets. We use a certain temperature and a certain speed for each set. We have that chart figured out. We made it ourselves by experimenting and testing and so forth. Our steam pressure will vary from 12 to 2 pounds between morning and night, and yet

(Continued on Page 36)

Here is as Smooth and Flexible a Reed as a Weaver Ever Felt

The reeds are so perfectly spaced and flexible as to have perfect knot space.

There is no cutting of threads, as the wire is specially finished.

The reed is smooth and strong.

It's made to last—to give that unusual satisfaction which is seldom found.

Would you like to examine one?

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

SOUTHERN PLANT
STEEL HEDDLE BLDG. 621 E. McBEE AVE
GREENVILLE S.C

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
44 FRANKLIN ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I

FOREIGN OFFICES
HUDDERSFIELD, ENG. – SHANGHAI, CHINA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOSTER

Cone Winders and Magazine Creels for Cone Warping

Installation of Foster Winders and Cone Creels at Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.

The Foster System of Cone Creel Warping is used by Cloth Weaving Mills, covering a wide range, Tire Cord and Fabric Mills and Cotton Yarn Mills, making Beams and Ball Warps for weaving and mercerizing. The yarn drawing from a cone package over end in the creel may be warped at the highest possible speed with a perfectly uniform tension on each end throughout the beam or ball. Each package in the creel runs out completely eliminating "stale yarn" and waste.

No warper stoppage for re-creeling is an economical feature of the Foster Cone Creel.

The Foster System of Cone Warping will be shown in operation at the Greenville Textile Exposition

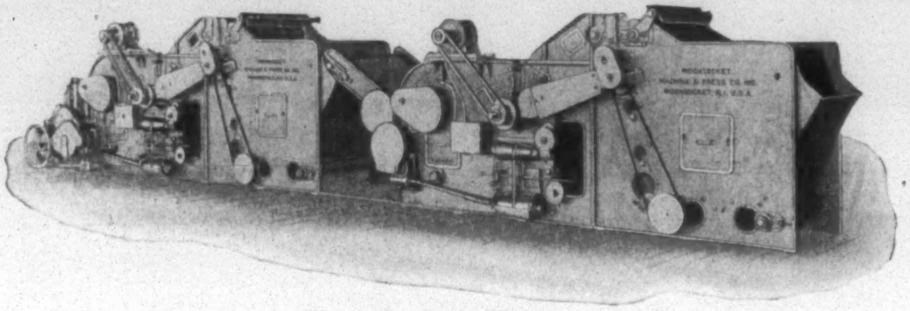
Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD, MASS.

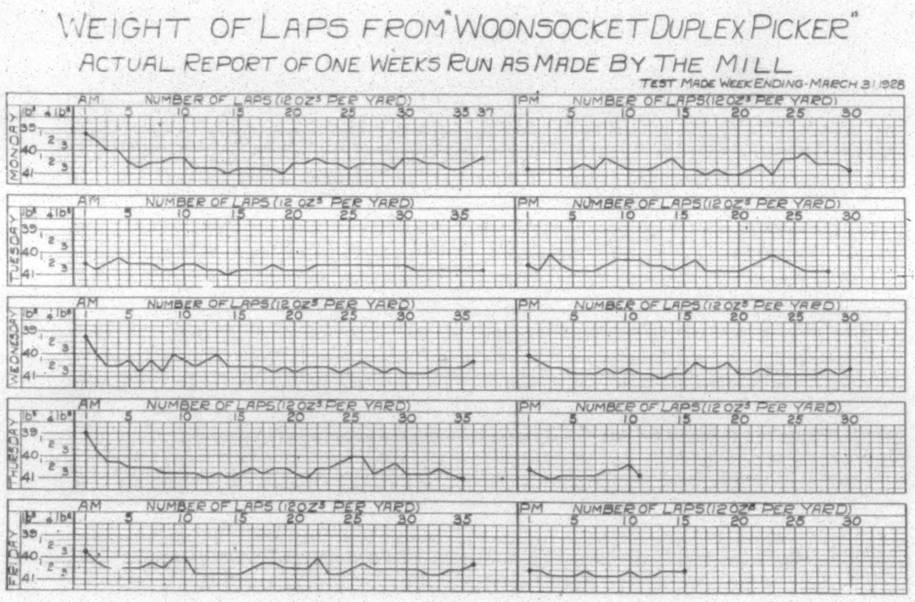
John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

WOONSOCKET

Single Process Picking



Woonsocket Duplex Picker



WEIGHT OF LAPS FROM "WOONSOCKET DUPLEX PICKER"

ACTUAL REPORT OF ONE WEEKS RUN AS MADE BY THE MILL

TEST MADE WEEK ENDING-MARCH 31.1928

Even Laps

HAVE your regular picker hand weigh every lap of a full week's run.

THEN compare your weights with this chart of WOONSOCKET SINGLE PROCESS LAPS.

To produce EVEN yarns, it is essential to commence with an even lap, not only a lap of correct weight for the total lap length, or a lap of correct yard by yard weight but every inch or fraction thereof.

In ordinary mill practice each linear inch of lap is drawn out or elongated to a length of approximately 22,000 inches for 30's yarn or 60,000 inches for 60's yarn.

Obviously, subsequent doublings will partially correct lap variations. But WHY make UNEVEN LAPS?

Export Office: PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Cotton Machinery

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.
OPENING, PICKER, CARDING, DRAWING AND ROVING MACHINERY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
SPOOLING, WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

from Bale to Loom

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Lad defines sense egg-actly

"Here, Lad—

I've just been talking with the man from whom I've bought motors for years.

I told him what you said about every going and growing factory in our vicinity throwing out cast iron motors and standardizing on "Linc-Weld" STEEL motors, so I asked him why it was.

He told me that it was "Linc-Weld" departures from general practice that captured people—but he confidentially advised me that the so-called improvements had no sense to them at all."

"Sure, Pop—

not from his dim viewpoint.

You'd hardly expect your grocer to tell you that his competitor's eggs were fresher than his. And if he had your motor maker's type of thinking, he'd stand up for those eggs until they hatched —while the progressive dealer took his trade.

It's the USER who sees the sense in "Linc-Weld."

Of course, your man can't see any sense to "Linc-Weld" double size bearings, while he's still sticking to the peanut size. But the factories around here report a fine clean-up of bearing failures since they sensed the sense of it.

Of course your man can't see any sense in a steel frame, since he operates a grey iron foundry—but the factories I've visited have found in "Linc-Weld" STEEL FRAME motors a means for obviating production let-downs.

Of course he can't see sense to it—Did you ever see a homely girl who wasn't willing to tell you that her pretty rival has no sense AT ALL."

'Linc-Weld' Superiority is due to:

1. **Larger Shafts**
2. **Larger Bearings**
3. **Better Insulation**
4. **Stronger Frame (Steel)**
5. **Greater Overload Capacity**

The Lincoln Electric Company, Dept. No. 29—9, Cleveland, Ohio

M-18

"Linc-Weld"

LINCOLN MOTOR

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Cleaning Steel Rolls.

Editor:

I want to ask an important question through your Discussion Page, and I want it answered by first class experienced mill men or especially overseers of spinning. How often should steel rolls be taken out and cleaned, and roll stands cleaned and polished in order to get every bit of gum out of the stand? May I hear from some practical spinners?

ROLL.

Question for Weavers

Editor:

I wish to ask through your Discussion Page, a question for weavers.

Suppose you get an order for 3.50 yard 37-inch osnaburg, the count to be 24 picks in both warp and filling, and you wish to make it from 18's warp. How can the filling be figurged, allowing 10 per cent for sizing.

Georgia Buck.

Answer to Boss

Editor:

Boss inquiries about the difference between model E and model K looms, how to gauge the width, reed space, width of cloth he can weave on a 40-inch loom. How many harness can he use, and how double fork motions effect the width?

1. The difference between a model E and a model K loom is that the K loom is made much wider so as to accommodate a dobby head up to 25 haresses. It also has straight sides, while the model E loom has curved sides.

2. The width of a model E loom is always five inches less than the reed space.

3. The reed space likewise is 5 inches wider than the width gauge of the loom.

4. On a 40-inch loom, and like any other width of these looms, cloth can be woven comfortably of the same width as the regular width of the loom. With certain exceptions, some goods can be woven one-inch wider than the regular loom width.

5. The total harness which can be accommodated, depends upon the thickness of the harness shaft. With ⅜-inch thick harness shaft, 16 harnesses may be used. With 5-16-inch thick shaft, 18 harness might be used on a pinch; and possibly 20, but the goods would have to be made narrower because the cranks would be in the way. And to overcome another interference on account of the drop wires being too near the back harness, the drop wires may be moved back, also the whip roll arrangement could be moved back.

6. Regarding the double fork. In order to have a loom of say 40-inch of width with a double fork, the loom must be made 2 inches wider to accommodate this extra motion. Or if it is desired to apply a double fork to a 40-inch loom, it will make a 38-inch loom of same, etc.

Technical.

Answer to Junior

Editor:

I note the question asked by Junior regarding how does the Lacey motion differ from other harness lifting motions. I will be pleased to explain this to him. There are many kinds of harness lifting motions as follows:

First, there is the plain cam lifting motion. On plain work, this usually consists of two cams. One cams lifts a harness shaft and depresses the other by the top harness roller. The other cam merely reverses the action. One harness shaft balances the other. On dobby work the mechanism lifts the harnesses and the springs pull the harnessed back into their original position when released by the dobby motion. Side cams looms will have one cam to each harness shaft and which performs both the lifting and depressing of same.

With the top spring system and which is the Dwight motion, so-called, the cams do not lift, but instead depress the harnesses, and the springs lift the harness shafts back into position again. On jacquard work the mechanism lift the harnesses, and the weights attached to each harness return them to place again when released.

The Lacey or compound leverage lifting motion, on five harness work, lifts on an entirely different principle from those already mentioned with this system, there is never more than one harness shaft up at one time. But the cam does not lift this one riser directly. It lifts it indirectly. It is done in this way: There is just enough stock in all of the lifting cards combined to lift just one harness. These cards are so hitched up and fastened to the compound lever that the slack is automatically transferred to the harness shaft which must be raised at the right moment. This transfer is caused by the dent or opening in the cam. And as all of the other four cams bear down on the pedals the harness shaft wanted up must rise and does rise on the opening or dent in the 5-lb. cam. That is, each harness rises by the combined bearing down of the other four cams on the pedals. Four pedals go down to make one harness go up. The compounding of the levers is such that there are always 4 harness shafts balanced against the one.

Techcnical.

Answer to Loom

Editor:

I would like space to help Loom, who is having trouble because his magazine loom doffs too much.

He asked a big question in a very few words "What makes the automatic loom doff the bobbins prematurely?" I will tell him what causes a loom to do this and he can check up his looms and he can stop the trouble if he works the looms very closely.

1. How are the looms running. Time them. They may be running too slow, which will prevent the shuttle from getting up enough force in the box and make it change too often.

2. How are the looms picking? They may be picking too early or too late. Look at the pick balls to see if they are worn any. Check up on the pick points. They may be worn off on the ends which will give trouble in changing too often.

3. How about the picker sticks? They may be limber and worn to some extent. Poor pickers and poor picker sticks will cause much trouble on automatic looms from changing too often. Look at the power strap. It may be set too high, which would cause the shuttle not to go far enough in the box. It may be set too low, which will give so much power that the shuttle will bounce back out of the box, which makes trouble. Sixty-five per cent of the trouble on automatic looms that makes them doff too soon is because the shuttle is not getting far enough in the box or bouncing up. A change of weather will cause some trouble. Damp weather causes them to swell and dry weather to shrink and become lighter than during damp weather.

4. Check up on the feeler. It can be set wrong. Look at the jaw. It could be set too far in. The plunger may be pushed too far in. The shuttles may not be matched up right. Use a gauge to see whether they are all the same size. If they are not, they will run satisfactorily.

5. The warps may be running too tight. If so, take some of the weight off of them. Otherwise they will kill the power of the shuttle and retard it when it starts in the box. Running the warp too tight means trouble to both fixers and weavers.

M. D. B.

Brandon Mill Share Value Put at $281

Greenville, S. C.—The three appraisers named by the court to fix a value on Brandon Mill stock have filed their report in the office of the clerk of court here, the stock being valued by them at $281.60. The committee making the appraisal consisted of Sydney Bruce, of Greenville; D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, and E. P. Vandiver, of Anderson. Hearing in the matter was held during the latter part of August. Dissenting stockholders of the Brandon, Woodruff and Poinsett Mills objecting to the value placed on their stock by the officials of the Brandon corporation, which is a combination of the three mills mentioned.

Stock in the Woodruff Mills has been valued by the appraisers at $147 a share. This is less than that demanded by the stockholders, but more than the price fixed by the Brandon Corporation. The Woodruff stockholders will carry their case to the Court of Common Pleas.

May Build Rayon Plant in Charlotte

The Rayon Company of America, of Wilmington, Del., will likely build a Southern plant in Charlotte, according to D. B. Hillard, who has been in Charlotte for several days inspecting possible sites and checking up on the facilities offered his company. He stated that Charlotte stood an excellent chance of securing the plant.

The proposed plant is to cost about $3000,000 and to be built upon a site of 1,500 acres. It would employ 2,500 people and have an annual pay roll of about $2,000,000, Mr. Hilliard said.

The process used by his company in manufacturing rayon differs from that used by the other producing companies, according to Mr. Hillard. It employs cotton as a base, he said. In addition to rayon yarns, the plant would produce artificial horse-hair and rayon ribbons.

Definite decision as to the location of the plant is expected soon. Mr. Hillard has already visited Greensboro and Winston-Salem and seems certain that his company will locate its Southern plant in some North Carolina city.

Finishing of Rayon and Rayon Mixtures

THIS is the second of a series of articles on rayon finishing prepared by the Takamine Laboratory.

Foreword

The finishing of rayon piece goods is receiving intensive study and undergoing considerable experimentation in both the yarn and weaving trades with a view to obtaining the best possible results from the different types of materials with the processes now in vogue. Progress along this line is reported in various branches of the industry, particularly since the increasing use of fine yarns and multi-filament fibers helps to solve the problem of eliminating impurities and reducing loom defects to a minimum. The success experienced by many silk and cotton mills in producing rayon fabrics which more nearly resemble natural silk is cited as an example of the efforts directed toward the production of the better grade fabrics, which all are seeking to achieve.

Types of Rayon

At the present time there are four general classifications or types of rayon and it is important that the bleacher and finisher should know the class of material he is about to process in order to obtain the best results and aviid the possibility of difficulties later.

I. Acetate Silk: This is made from cotton, which is so treated as to form cellulose acetate. The solution is formed into the desired fiber by being passed through fine openings and dried in a current of warm air. TEST for Cellulose Acetate: When a flame is brought near some twisted fibers, they melt and finally burn slower than other types and form a hard lump.

II. Nitro-Cellulose Silk: This is manufactured from nitrated cotton linters forming nitro-cellulose which is then dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether. The solution is then forced through small apertures into a coagulating or solidifying bath. TEST for Nitro-Cellulose Rayon: Dissolve 1 per cent diphenylamine in sulphuric acid (conc.). This solution turns yarn blue color and finally dissolves it.

III. Viscose: Viscose silk is made usually from bleached sulphite pulp board. The cellulose is treated with caustic and converted to cellulose xanthate. This is then dissolved in a dilute caustic soda solution and forced through a setting bath, forming a solidifier fiber. TEST for Viscose: Same as for nitro-cellulose but gives no blue coloration; burns like cotton with very little ash.

IV. Cuprammonium Silk: In this process, cotton linters are treated with caustic soda, bleached and dissolved in an ammoniacal solution of copper. The resulting liquid is forced through fine tubes into an acid coagulating bath where the copper is precipitated, leaving the fiber as cuprammonium silk. TEST for Cuprammonium: Same as viscose.

One of the principal problems that confronts the dyer and finisher of today is the determination of the proper method of finishing his rayon materials so as to accomplish the maximum results in the most economical manner, both in time and cost, and, at the same time, secure bright, pleasing colors and the utmost softness of finish.

The great demand for rayon fabrics and the keen competition brought about by the present development in the industry all center upon the two general points of appearance (brightness of colors, etc.) and softness of feel. The finisher who is best able to satisfy the trade in these particulars at a price commensurate with competition is in a most favorable position.

Softness of feel depends upon proper desizing, and regardless of how much softening agent may be used in finishing, unless the desizing operation has been carefully and thoroughly done, there is bound to be a certain harshness to the feel of the material.

Desizing Rayon Piece Goods

Rayon, in any one of its forms, may constitute both warp and filling to form all-rayon goods or it may occur in the form of mixtures of cotton or silk. In each case the question of satisfactory desizing presents a different situation.

Some all-rayon piece goods may contain starch sizing; others may be sized with gums, glues, dextrins, oils, etc. In cotton-rayon mixtures the cotton warps are sized with starch; in acetate silk mixtures sizing materials appear; in silk and rayon, the rayon is usually sized with starches.

If the rayon contains cotton, it will be found to contain various impurities, some derived from the raw cotton itself, and some added to the warp yarns, or to both the warp and filling yarns, to facilitate the weaving process. These impurities include seed, cotton wax, cotton gums of a pectinous nature, vegetable discolorations, mineral oils, and sulphonated oils of various kinds, starches, gums, paraffin or tallow, and moistening materials such as zinc, calcium or megnesium chloride, also fillers of china clay or talc.

Such a multiplicity of combinations necessitates careful study to determine the best and most suitable method for each.

Methods of Desizing

It is the object of desizing to remove the extraneous matter, and leave the goods in a condition to receive either a subsequent dyeing or bleaching operation and to leave the goods in an absorbent state. The combination of processes which secures this desired result without damaging or tendering the goods will necessarily employ enzymes.

As starches usually in combination with dextrins, oils, etc., constitute the type of sizing most frequently encountered, and as starch is insoluble in even hot water, the boiling off process is not entirely

(Continued on Page 32)

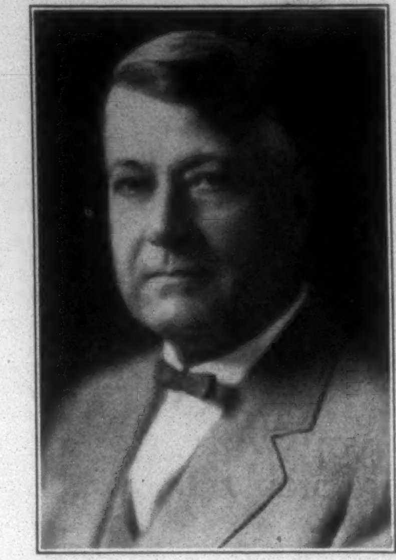
RAYON
Sizing And Finishing
with
HAMACO
Strength and Elasticity
Colors Always Brighter
Let us help you with
any weaving problem
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Allwood - Passaic, N. J.
30 Bay State Rd.
Boston Mass. 628 Charlotte, N.C.

PRINTING?
RULED FORMS?
GET OUR QUOTATIONS
LETTER HEADS
on any quality of paper and envelopes to match
BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS
STATEMENTS INVOICES
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES
Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head
LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS
Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books
MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK
WASHBURN PRINTING CO.
DAVID CLARK, President
18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.
You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

What You Will See At The Exposition

For several weeks we have been publishing advance descriptions of the exhibits to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition, together with photographs of a large number of the representatives of the exhibiting companies who will attend the Exposition.

More of these descriptions are published herewith, with others to follow next week.—Editor.

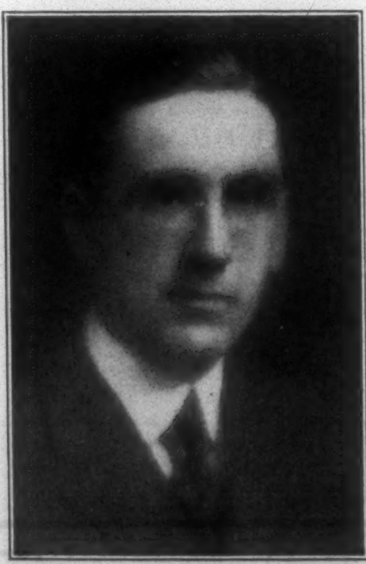


H. C. Cole
Saco-Lowell Shops

Charles Bond Company expects to occupy Spaces A-132 and A-133 adjoining the space occupied by their associate company, Bond Foundry & Machine Company of Manheim, Pa.

Charles Bond Company will display a full line of their Bondaron special tanned textile leathers such as check straps, lug straps, bumper straps, harness straps and pickers, etc. They will how also their imported lines of Persian lamb skins and English sheep and calf skins, etc.

They will display several rolls of leather belting made from Bondaron special tanned leather as well as their Bondex special tanned leather and also round leather belting made from Bondaron leather. All of these leathers are well known to the textile trade.



S. F. Brown
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

A running exhibit illustrating Whirlpool waterproof leather belting operating continuously in a tank of water will no doubt attract quite some interest and it will demonstrate the possibility of successfully operating in water leather belting when waterproof cemented and waterproof dressed.

Their Southern representatives, John C. Turner and Harold C. Smith will be in attendance at the exhibition as well as C. Carter Bond from the main offices in Philadelphia.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York City, will display a complete line of their Non-fluid oil for the lubrication of textile machinery at the Southern Textile Exposition Booth 108 main floor.

Frederick Jackson
Universal Winding Co.

Expert advice will be given mill superintendents and engineers who visit this exhibit, the company having in attendance men who have made a special study of the lubricating requirements of textile machinery, these in addition to their regular Southern sales staff.

"Lubrication of Textile Machinery," one of the company's publications is practically a textbook on this subject, and a copy will be given every visitor at their exhibit for the asking.

Universal Winding Company, Boston, Mass., will make an unusually large display of their line of winding machines which will include a complete demonstration of the method of high speed warping which they introduced to the textile industry and have very successfully developed in some of the most important cotton mills, as well as a substantial per cent of the woolen and worsted industry.

The rapid development of the use of rayon will cause the users of this fibre to look with much interest at the winding machines shown in the exhibition which illustrate the most advanced method of handling this very difficult fibre to protect it against injury in the delicate process of winding for use in the mills.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York City, will occupy Space 117 located in the permanent annex and will exhibit a complete line of starches, dextrine and special products of interest to the textile industry. In attendance at the exhibit will be: Ira L. Griffin, Southern manager; F. G. La Piana, technical director of Charlotte, N. C. laboratory; J. Frank Crawford, Harold L. Goeller and J. D. Walker of Southern office.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works will show to the trade for the first time their new Cotton King automatic loom.

Although convinced of the fact that there is sufficient if not overproducing capacity with existing equipment, it is agreed that many of the looms in use are inadequate and inefficient. Substitution of modern, automatic box looms for underspeeded machines makes production more profitable, not only through more yardage of better quality, but in the reduction of waste, operation of more looms per weaver, and with lower maintenance costs.

I. E. Wynne
Universal Winding Co.

For the exacting requirements of versatile and high speed production, their engineering department has developed this new C. & K. Cotton King automatic loom for weaving coton, rayon, and similar fabrics. This loom is capable of greater elasticity of operations, for not only will it produce fabrics ranging from the finest voiles to heavy ticking, but will weave them at higher speed and without the usual difficulties. This new loom is particularly adapted to the modern pattern and texture variations of ginghams, dress goods, and draperies of cottons and artificial silks.

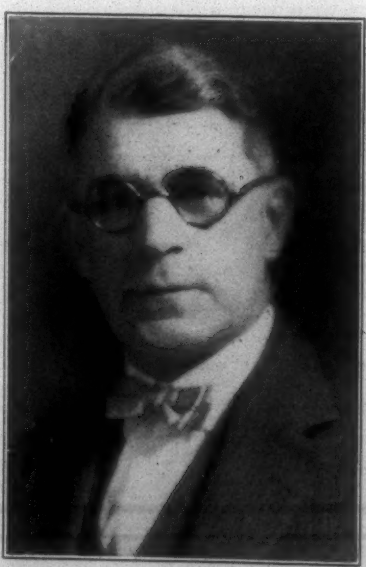
In the Cotton King, manufacturers will find the means of more profitable production, modern principles design, methods of manufacture and treatment of materials, and produce a loom high of productivity but low in original cost and maintenance. Service tests have proven the adaptibility of the Cotton King to higher speeds, and its new and improved motions are designed to facilitate adjustments and reduce to a minimum the time lost for mechanical reasons.

James Strang
Saco-Lowell Shops

Because of the accessibility of parts, a loom fixer can care for more looms. Parts have been made under precision jigs and fixtures with machined surfaces to insure interchangeability. The loom is built either with a cam harness motion or a dobby harness motion, and a sample of each type will be in operation in the Crompton & Knowles booth at the Greenville Show.

Members of their Southern organization who will be present will include S. B. Alexander, Southern representative, W. H. Wylie, and Ralph M. Deal.

F. W. Howe, vice-president in



Leon B. Rogers
Rogers Fibre Co.

charge of their Providence plant, as well as John Lindegren, assistant superintendent of that plant, will represent them from Providence.

From Worcester the company will be represented by A. A. Gordon, superintendent, Albert Palmer of the research department, H. N. Arthur, head of the service department, and Rufus S. Frost of the sales department.

J. A. Ivey
Mathieson Alkali Works

Van Vlaanderen Machine Company, Paterson, N. J., will exhibit their new rayon warp slasher; their rayon size mixing equipment and an extractor for either rayon or other yarns. They will occupy Booth A-224 and the exhibit will be in charge of G. W. Lane and J. J. Sussmuth.

Rockweave Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga., will have a complete exhibit of canvas baskets, trucks, steaming baskets and hampers, designed entirely for the cotton mills industry at this exhibit.

The exhibit itself will be in direct charge of L. C. Lippincott.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass., manufacturers of a full line of equipment for washing, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, drying, and finishing textiles will house their exhibit in booths No. 89-93 inclusive. The display will include a bin piler and a kier piler, also a model six-rolling calender. In addition an assortment of Perkins well-known calender rolls, ventilating equipment and testing machines for textiles will be shown. The booth will be in charge of William Woosman, textile specialist and J. H. Hamilton, chief engineer, both of the Perkins organization.

R. B. Moreland
Merrow Machine Co.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., intend to exhibit a complete line of hand and electric chain hoists.

In addition to this they intend to introduce an innovation at the textile show. J. R. Ramsdell will be present during the entire month of October, with a Yale model K23 low platform electric industrial crane truck, and will assist the exhibitors to haul and place the heavy machinery in their booths, before the opening date, and also to remove the machinery after the closing date. During the show this truck will be on exhibition in one of the lobbies of the textile hall, and Mr. Ramsdell will be in attendance at that booth. Those in attendance representing Yale & Towne will be Carl O. Hedner, district manager for the Southastern United States territory, and J. R. Ramsdell from the executive offices at Stamford.

J. H. Blackwell
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.

York Heating and Ventilating Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., will show the following:

No. 2422 air-conditioning unit which is a self contained machine used for humidifying and heating in textile mills, both the temperature and humidity being automatically controlled. This unit is of the non-free moisture type.

No. 334 York heat-diffusing unit which is a self contained floor mounted high outlet velocity type unit heater with light weight extended surface heating element and direct motor drive.

Section of York super-fin fan blast fin type copper radiation with enclosing sheet steel casing.

Kroy suspended type small capacity unit heater with extended surface copper heating element.

All units shown at this exposition will be equipped with extended surface copper heating coils tested to 1,000 pounds hydrostatic pressure and guaranteed for operation on steam pressures up to 200 pounds.

A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass., Booths 67-68, will display a complete line of roller leather. They will feature at their exhibit Spinna calf, which is a leather that is metting the requirements of mills demanding better leather for covering rolls. This leather will outwear the ordinary roller leather the makers claim and give better spinning results and increased breaking strength. Cleara pelts for covering clearer boards will also' be shown. Cleara pelts are skins tanned with the wool remaining on to resemble clearer cloth. Long life and better clearing are the results claimed by their use.

Walter W. Becky
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.

The following will be in attendance: R. N. Cummings of Boston, H. H. Hersey and J. M. Baker of Greenville.

Westinghouse Lamp Co., New York City, at booth 112 in the annex adjoining their parent company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., will show a complete line of reflectors equipped with the proper mazda lamps. They will also show transparancies of well lighted mills and the lamps will be displayed for inspection. Their representatives will be ready to supply any information regarding lighting and there will be on hand a lighting specification of a mill that was designed by our engineers.

Edward Lomberk of the executive office at New York will be in charge of the setting. Their representatives from their Southern division will be L. S. Paletou, manager Southern division, Atlanta, R. H. Westbrook and J. D. Mangham.

Borne Scrymser Company, New York City, will have a rather unique exhibition this year. The Breton minerol process, a system for oil president, will also be in attendance from New York.

The mechanical work will be under the supervision of Herbert Hinckley, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. spraying textile fibers especially cotton, will be featured. This process which has been developed by this company during the last five years has now reached a high state of perfection both as to lubricants and mechanical devices.

The entire mechanical equipment now consists of one independent operating unit, which is entirely automatic and very accurate in its action.

D. H. White
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

Equipment operating under high pressure, and also under low pressure will be on exhibition at the show. There will also be an exhibition of lubricating specialties, such as Breton minerol F, Ceetom, and Breton minerol E S, which have application to cotton, wool and rayon fibres.

Among the mechanical lubricants will be shown Breton twister ring greases, for the lubrication of high speed, heavy-duty twister rings: Brilliant oil AX for looms ,top rolls and general lubrication.

Their booth will be in charge of

(Continued on Page 30)

Frank G. Bell
Carrier Engineering Co.

Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Meeting

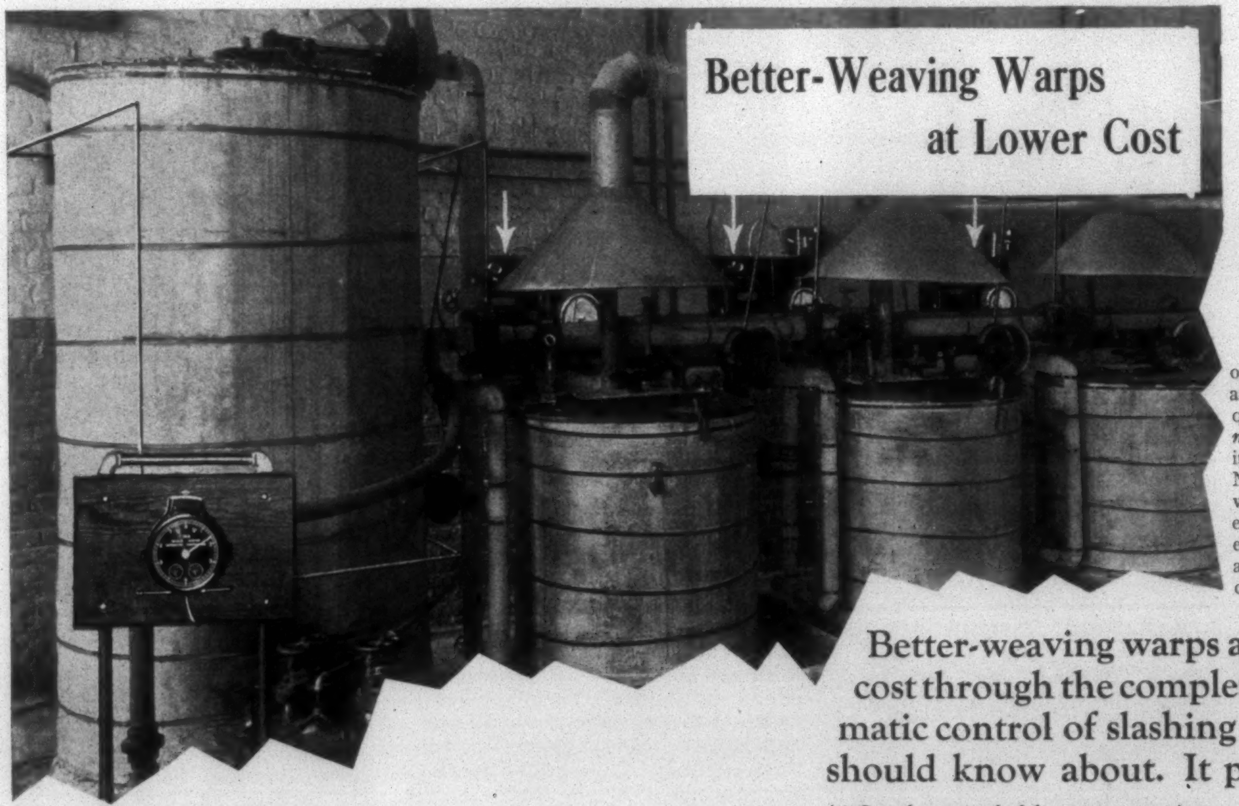
THE Alabama - Mississippi - Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association met at Huntsville, Ala., on Friday and Saturday. Oliver G. Murphy, chairman, presided over the several sessions.

The program was devoted to a technical discussion of carding, spinning and weaving and related subjects. The attendance was large and this Division, the newest in the Association, is apparently organized to work upon the same efficient basis as the older Divisions.

A complete report of the discussion at the meeting will be published in these columns next week. In view of the fact that the discussion at the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia is being published this week, it was thought best to carry over the Huntsville meeting until next week. This will enable our readers to have more time to study the information contained in the reports.

Among Those Present

Adams, Joe F., Overseer Spinning, Avondale Mill, Pell City, Ala.
Anderson, R. A., Spinner, Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Andrews, E. G., V.-Pres. and Sec., Southeastern Machy Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Ashley, Chas. L., Salesman, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass.
Barker, W. R., Distributor, E. F.
Bradley, M. D., Loom Fixer, Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Houghton & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Buchanan, F. M., Overseer Carding, Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Buckner, E. H., Carder, Lincoln Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Buckner, W. J., Overseer carding; Canebrake Mill, Uniontown, Ala.
Carroll, W. J., Overseer Spinning, Jane Mill, Sylcauga, Ala.
Carter, M. H., Overseer Spinning, Connecticut Mill, Decatur, Ala.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Cochrane, W. E., Overseer carding, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.
Cook, D. S., Agent, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Culbertson, E. R., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Davis, C. E., Overseer Spinning, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Deason, C. S., Overseer Carding, Avondale Mills, Pell Ciy, Ala.
Denham, W. L., Supt., The Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Dunn, O. H., Supt., Avondale Mill, Sycamore, Ala.
Elrod, R. B., Bulk Division Manager, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Staley Sales Corp., Decatur, Ill.
Englebert, C. B., Foreman Cloth Dept., Dallas Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Fanning, Wm. P., Sec., Dallas Mills Y. M. C. A., Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
Gamble, F. E., Overseer Carding, Cherry Mill, Florence, Ala.
Glass, J. W., Overseer Carding, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Gregg, J. M., Sec., Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
Gunn, Ira E., Supt., Russco Mill, Alexander City, Ala.
Hames, W. H., Overseer Carding, Sauquoit Spinning Co., Gadsden, Ala.
Harris, Ben E., Supervisor of Industrial Education, States of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.
Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Henkel, J. O., Jr., Div. Mgr., Alabama Power Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Henry, W. S., County Road Supervisor, Sturgis, Miss.
Higgenbothem, W. H., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Hill, N. C., Overseer Spinning, Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Hogan, C. A., Master Mechanic, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown Mills, Cedartown, Ga.
Horsley, R. B., Supt., West Boylston Mfg. Co. of Ala., Montgomery, Ala.
Johnson, Henry M., Efficiency Man, Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala.
Howard, Edwin, Sou. Agent, Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.
Jones, H. O., Sec. Chamber of Commerce, Strakville, Miss.
Jones, John B., Production Mgr., Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Lane, L. E., Night Supt., Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.
Lanier, H. L., Salesman National Ring Traveler Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Lehman, G. W., Carder, Merrimack Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Meador, James Taylor, Morse Chain Engr., Morse Chain Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Megan. S. P., Sturgis, Ala.
Miller, M. V., Overseer Spinning, Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala.
Mills, H. M., Overseer Cloth Room, Lincoln Mills of Ala., Huntsville, Ala.
Mims, V. O., Spinner, Avondale Mill, Sycamore, Ala.
Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
Murphy, O. G., Supt, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Neely, Dave, Overseer Carding, Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
O'Steen, Wm. T., Seydel Chemical Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., Griffin, Ga.
Owen, C. G., S K F Industries, Birmingham, Ala.



Better-Weaving Warps at Lower Cost

Even when the proportions of starch, opening materials, clay, chloride and water are standardized, the cooking process requires accurate control. A *uniform size mixture* is required at the start, for without it troubles develop in subsequent processes No troubles develop in this Southern mill, where these three cooking kettles are equipped with Temperature-Time Controllers (on the wall panel boards). The storage kettle temperature, too, is accurately controlled.

Better-weaving warps are obtained at lower cost through the complete and perfected automatic control of slashing—an achievement you should know about. It provides the following:

(1) Complete control of the temperature-time cycle for the mixing kettles, resulting in a uniform size mixture of the desired properties. (2) Holding the size in the storage tank at the one best temperature with steam economy. (3) Control of temperature and level of size in the size box, maintaining absolute uniformity and producing evenly sized warps. (4) Separate but corelated control of temperatures in both drying cylinders, assuring uniform moisture content of warps on the loom.

The TAG Perfected Automatic Control of slashing is no longer an experiment, no longer a novelty, but a proven success. *Write for details. Your name and address in the margin of this ad will bring you the facts.*

BE SURE TO SEE THE TAG EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION GREENVILLE, S. C., OCTOBER 15th to 20th

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO
18 to 88 Thirty Third St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Owen, W. C., Overseer Weaving, Dallas Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Perry, Joe D., Rep., J. E. Rhoads & Agent, Griffin, Ga.
Philip, Robert W., Editor Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
Plowden, Belton C., Mfrs'. Sales Sons, Atlanta, Ga.
Pratt, Otto, Rep., E. H. Best & Co., Boston—Atlanta.
Price, H. S., Overseer Cloth Room, Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Privett, W. M., Carder, Stonewall Cotton Mill, Stonewall, Miss.
Pyle, Arthur, Overseer Spinning, Avondale Mill, Birmingham, Ala.
Reynolds, C. L., Overseer Spinning and Carding Huntsville Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.
Reynolds, T. B., Supt., Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Rimmer, J. W., Rep., H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rose, Fred, Salesman, Mell & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rychman, Wm. C., Supt., Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, La.
Saltonstall, D. C., Overseer Spinning, New Cane Brake Cotton Mill, Uniontown, Ala.
Schrimsher, R. E., Overseer Spining and Spooling, Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
Scott, E. A., Salesman, Seydel-Wooley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Seal, C. B., Sou. Sales Mgr., Philadelphia Felt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shaefer, F. ,C., Parks-Cramer Co. Atlanta, Ga.
Sills, F. W., Mgr., Elec. Dept., Mulls & Leyton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sprayberry, I. A., Carder, Avondale Mills, Eva Jane Plant, Sylacauga, Ala.
Stevens, Neill G., Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Huntsville, Ala.
Styler, W. H., Overseer Weaving, Lincoln Mills of Ala., Huntsville, Ala.
Taylor, C. D., Sou. Agent, National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Thomas, J. Adrian, Supt., Russell Mfg. Co., Bettie F. Mill, Aelxander City, Ala.
Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricacnt Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Tisdale, C. P., Carder, West Boylston Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Walker, G. W., Treasurer, Hesslin & Co., Inc., New York City.
Wellman, Walter M., Sec and Treas., Helen Mills of Alabama, and Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.
Wilkinson, L. C., Overseer Slasher Room, Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
Williams, F. D., Overseer Carding, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.

Details of Cotton Carryover Spinning Activity Less

Washington, D. C.—Of the total cotton carryover of 2,531,582 bales in the United States reported by the Census Bureau as of July 31, there were 2,415,208 bales of upland, which includes all excepting foreign, American-Egyptian and Sea Island, and of this upland cotton, 221,450 bales, or 8.75 per cent of the total carryover, were untenderable under the cotton futures act, the Department of Agriculture reported in its first annual count of the carryover as to grade staple length, and tenderability.

Of the 2,193,758 bales of upland which are tenderable, 1,456,683 bales, or 57.54 per cent of the total carryover, were of seven-eighths to one and one-thirty-second inch staple length, and 737,075 bales, or 29.12 per cent of the total carryover of all cotton, were of more than one and one-thirty-second inch staple.

The report shows 126,573 bales of the total cotton carryover, of which 87,648 bales were upland, to be thirteen-sixteenths inch staple or less, which is not tenderable.

In tenderable staple lengths, in the 2,415,209 total bales of upland cotton in the carryover, the report shows 484,107 bales of seven-eighths inch staple; 425,953 of fifteen-sixteenths inch; 658,556 of one and one-thirty-second inch; 267,962 of one- and one-sixteenth and one and three-thirty-second inch staple; 286,671 of one and one-eighth inch and one and five-thirty-second inch; 156.660 bales of one and three-sixteenths and one and seven-thirty-second inch staple, and 47,651 bales of one and one-fourth inch and over staple lengths.

In grades, the carryover is reported to have contained 14,894 bales of extra white; 2,150,540 bales of white; 160,307 bales of spotted; 54,497 bales of yellow tinged; 2,886 bales of yellow ,stained; 646 bales of gray; 321 bales of blue, stained, and 28,623 bales of "no grade," including gin cut, false packed, mixed packed, water packed, loose cotton, etc. The report subdivides these grades as to number of bales also.

Of the total carryover, there were 5,905 bales of American-Egyptian. Of these, 58 bales were under one and one-half inch staple; 1,670 were one and one-half and one and seventeen-thirty-seconds inch; 2,409 were one and nine-sixteenths and one and nineteen-thirty-second inch; 1,761 were one and five-eighths and one and twenty-three-thirty-second inch, and seven bales were one and three-fourths inch or over in staple length.

65,319 Bales of Egyptian

Of imported Egyptian cotton, there were 65,319 bales in the carryover, of which 1,436 were under one and one-eighth inch staple; 23,361 were one and one-eighth and one and five-thirty-second inch; 1,733 were one and three-sixteenths, and one and seven-thirty-second inch; 7,498 were one and one-fourth to one and eleven-thirty-second inch; 21,321 were one and three-eighths to one and fifteen-thirty-second inch; 6,971 were one and one-half of one and nineteen-thirty-second inch; 2,556 were one and five-eighths to one and twenty-three-thirty-second inch, and 443 were one and three-fourths inch or over.

Texas Textile Association

The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Textile Association will be held October 5th and 6th, 1928 at Dallas, Texas. Jefferson Hotel will be headquarters.

1832 1928

THE HOUSE
OF
"ROBINSON"

Creators of Distinctive Quality Lubricants
Since 1832

Oils, Greases and Cotton Softeners

Behind the salesman's call is 96 years of practical experience, in the manufacturing of quality lubricants

The question is often raised, "Shall we manufacture for QUALITY and UTILITY SERVICE or for PRICE alone?" Is competition so keen that everything we do is measured in DOLLARS, without regard for business ethics? This has not proved true; The SPIRIT of SERVICE to one's CUSTOMERS is the CORNER-STONE or SUCCESS. In the final analysis, the whole control of the QUALITY problem in our complex industrial activity rests on the FAITH of MAN to MAN.

Our Quality Lubricants, and Spirit of Service, go Hand in Hand

May we have the pleasure of serving you?

Steam Cylinder Oils
Engine Oils
Machine Oils
Spindle Oils
Twister Ring Oils
Journal Compounds
Ball Bearing Greases
Turbine Oils
Motor Oils
Transformer Oils
Loom Oils
Twister Ring Greases
Cup Greases
Rub-Roll Apron Oils

Cotton Softeners

Slashol
C. W. & S. Softener
Silk Oils
Sulphonated Castor Oils
Hydrosol
Finishol
No. 10 Softener
Rayon Oils
Penetrating Oils
Rectified Tallow
Autoline Oils for your cars and trucks

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
Baltimore, Md.

Branches in Principal Cities
Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Norfolk, Washington, D. C., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Phone Hemlock 2352

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928

David Clark	*Managing Editor*
D. H. Hill, Jr.	*Associate Editor*
Junius M. Smith	*Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

The Home Section Dinner

ONE of the features of the Southern Textile Exposition will be the dinner which Aunt Becky and the Southern Textile Bulletin are going to give to the correspondents of the "Home Section."

In appreciation of the splendid way in which these correspondents, from every section of the South, have kept the "Home Section" filled with the live news of the mill villages, we invited them to be our guests at a dinner at the Imperial Hotel in Greenville at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday, October 19th, and most of them have accepted our invitation.

A feature of that dinner will be the presence of that well known and inimitable writer, Gee McGee, of Anderson, S. C.

The death of old Mill News left the mill operatives without any paper of their own and we felt that if they did not have some paper with a clean, wholesome influence, radical and dangerous publications would worm their way into the mill villages and in time do great harm.

In order to serve the industry we employed Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas), who was formerly with the Mill News, and in May, 1927, began to publish the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

We carry no advertising in the Home Section and up to this date have never received a dollar of revenue from same, but we have cheerfully paid the salary of Mrs. Thomas and the cost of printing the Home Section, which amounts in the course of a year to a considerable sum, because we believe that the best interests of the industry demand some publication of this kind.

We have the idea that a journal should render service to the industry to which it is attached and even if we must dig deep in our revenues in order to serve, we still feel that it should be done.

We have faith in the idea that as the industry grows and prospers we will be in a measure compensated for our expenditure for the Home Section.

We know that it has brought pleasure to thousands of the mill people of the South and it will give us much pleasure to meet at the dinner in Greenville the correspondents who have done so much to make the Home Section a success.

The Forrester Tragedy

GEO. W. FORRESTER, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was probably the ablest man in his line of business in the United States and few men had more or warmer friends throughout the textile industry of the South.

Geo. W. Forrester went to the Georgia Penitentiary last Saturday and for a period of years will wear stripes as the penalty for defrauding and cheating.

There is tragedy enough in a man of his position being obliged to serve a term in a penal institution, but in this case there is the infinitely greater tragedy due to the fact that the frauds were practiced upon his friends and that those who suffered the greatest loss were those who were closest to him and who trusted him most.

More than $400,000, he secured from close friends and acquaintances, most of them cotton manufacturers, and to each of them the result is a total loss.

We liked Geo. Forrester very much and it pains us to write these words, but his actions have undermined the faith of many men.

Among the most beautiful things in life are friendship between men, and when a man by his acts shakes the faith of men in their friends, he commits a crime far worse than the mere stealing of money.

It should be realized, however, that betrayals of friendship are rare among men and that one instance of infidelity should not be cause for loss of faith in others who we trust.

We never like to hit a man when he is down and we know not the stress under which Geo. Forrester labored and which caused him to commit crime, but there is a real tragedy in the fact that the victims were his friends and the faith of many men, in their friends, has been rudely shaken.

The Annual Resolution

IN a report of the annual convention of the United Textile Workers, over wose destinies Thos. Failure McMahon presides, we notice the following:

> The convention also adopted a resolution looking toward a survey of conditions in Southern mills with a view to launching a campaign for unionization.

There need be no alarm over this statement for a similar statement has been issued at each annual convention of the United Textile Workers, for the past seven years.

The activities of Thos. Failure McMahon and his United Textile Workers caused the mill operatives of the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis section to lose more than $2,000,000 in wages in 1921 and those who followed him into that strike know that most the dues they had paid prior to the strike went into the pockets of McMahon and his gang.

The United Textile Workers can pass all the resolutions they desire, but their pleas to the cotton mill operatives of the South will fall on deaf ears.

Textile World Sold

THE McGraw-Hill Publishing Company has announced the purchase of the Textile World of New York.

The Textile World resulted from a consolidation of the Textile Journal of New York and the Textile World Record of Boston, Mass., and has for many years occupied an outstanding position among the trade journals of this country.

The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company is the largest publisher of trade journals in the United States and has long desired to enter the textile field.

It remains to be seen whether the Textile World as "one of the McGraw-Hill journals" will have the same contact and influence as when operated as an independent journal.

Science vs. Knowledge

THANKS to the modern science of wireless telegraphy, the weather bureau at Washington, D. C., had knowledge of the recent hurricane three days before it hit either Porto Rica or Florida and they were able to tell almost the exact time and place at which it would strike.

Both Porto Rica and the area Miami, Fla., were notified, but little attention was paid to the warnings and more than 2,500 people lost their lives.

Two days before the storm struck Florida, the Seminole Indians were noticed tramping from the Everglades to the security of an Indian village located upon high ground and not an Indian lost his life in the storm.

The Indians knew nothing of wireless or the warnings as the result of same, but they had knowledge that certain weather conditions indicated "big winds" and they had sense enough to heed the signs of approaching disaster.

The white men with their science which could tell the daily and almost hourly progress of the storm, remained in its path and 2,500 of them paid the price.

Thus did knowledge score one over science.

Would Welcome Spats

IN common with most men we have always had a feeling bordering upon contempt for the man who wore spats, but in spite of that we welcome the following statement from the New York Times:

> The steady increase in the number of men who wear low shoes all through the year was said here to presage an excellent business in spats this Fall and Winter. For the most part the new lines follow those of previous years, but one interesting difference is a spat made with a hookless fastener that is entirely concealed when on the foot of the wearer.

Should the wearing of spats become general it would greatly increase the use of cotton goods and in spite of our prejudice against them we would like to see their use increase. If it would help the cause we might consider wearing a pair.

Fortunes From Cotton Manufacturing

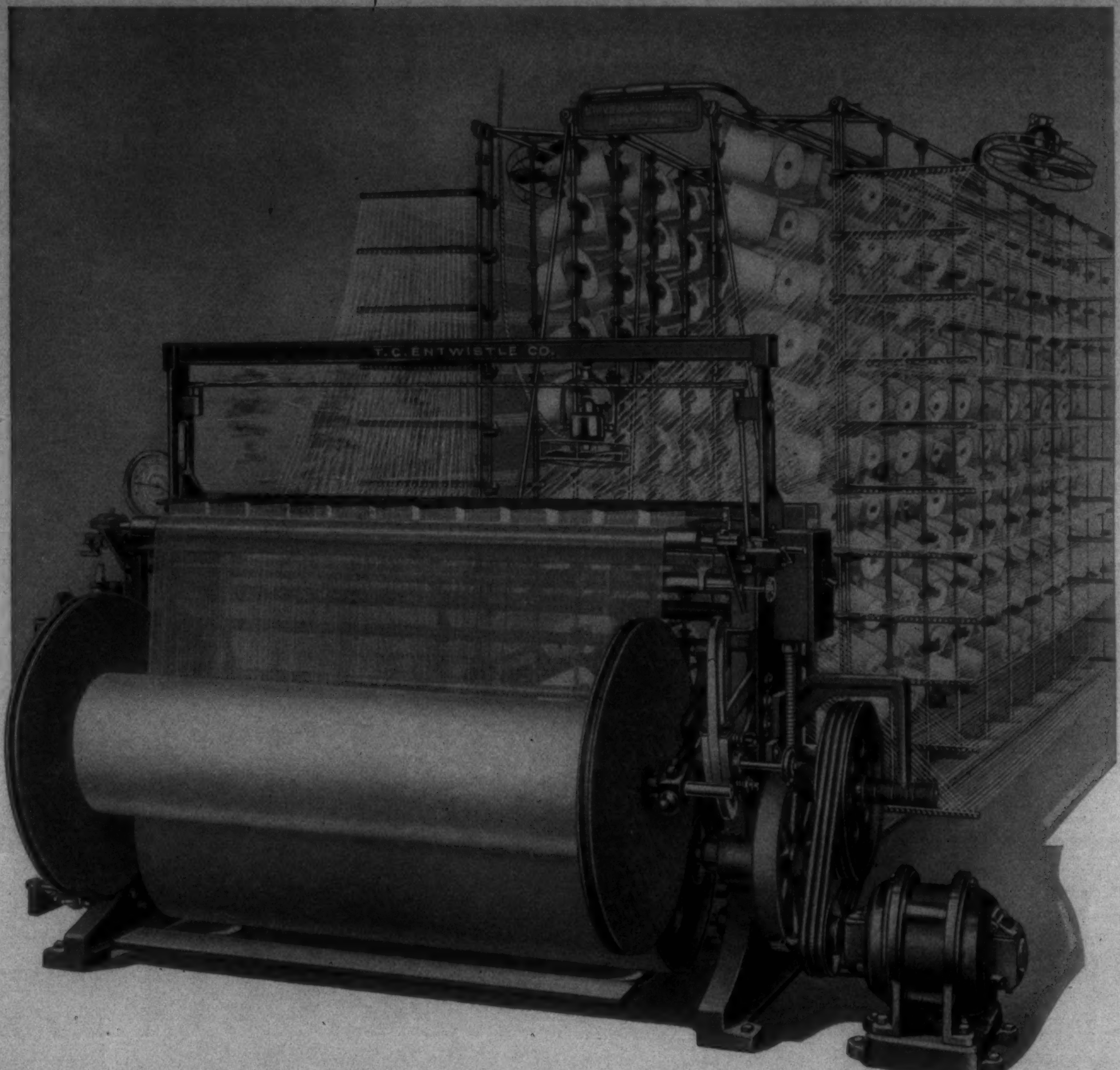
IN this time of depression many people profess to believe that cotton manufacturing is not a good business to enter, but if you will look around almost any town in the South you will notice that most of the men who have wealth made it as the result of investments in cotton manufacturing plants.

We were reminded of that fact by noticing that after the recent death of William Hodge Coats, chairman of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., the great manufacturers of cotton thread at Paisley in Scotland, it was shown that without counting his estate, the amount of which is not yet known eight millionaire members of the Coats family, deceased in the past fifteen years, left among them something like $75,000,000.

Any business from which eight members of one family can take down $75,000,000 is not so bad.

The man who will forget the pessimism of today and build a cotton mill in the South, with new and modern equipment, need have no fear of the future, no matter what kind of cloth or yarns he decides to manufacture.

It is the man with the old or fairly old cotton machinery or equipment, who has reason to be pessimistic of the future.


T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.

No. 28 Entwistle High Speed Warper

More Production, More Profits, Better Quality

Are available in your Warping, Slashing and Weaving by an installation of the new ENTWISTLE No. 28 HIGH SPEED WARPERS.

Write today for full details, tests, etc.

See our Exhibit at the "GREENVILLE SHOW" October 15th to 20th. Universal Winding Company's Space A-218, Temporary Annex.

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE

T. C. Entwistle Company

Lowell, Massachusetts

Warping and Beaming Machinery For Every Need

The Eighth

Southern Textile Exposition

October 15th to 20th
Greenville, S. C.

Every president, treasurer, secretary, manager, superintendent and other officer of cotton textile manufacturing plants, and other industrial companies, is cordially invited to visit the Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th.

From this most remarkable display of machinery, accessories and supplies visitors will gain new ideas and valuable information.

Executives will find it greatly to the financial advantage of their organizaitons to request their master mechanics, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, section hands, and other production heads, to attend this show. It will promote operating economy and increase production.

Operatives who attend the Exposition will feel a new pride in their craft and interest in their daily work will be strongly stimulated.

The exhibitors at the Exposition will include the leading manufacturers of textile machinery, equipment, accessories and supplies. They have not spared labor or expense in preparing very interesting and instructive exhibits.

Special rates on all Southeastern railroads. Room reservations made on request.

Please do not forget the opening day—OCTOBER 15th.

Textile Hall Corporation

The **October 11th** Issue

of the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

will be almost exclusively devoted to the

Southern Textile Exposition

Brimful of intensely interesting news and sidelights relating to the Exposition, this number will reach subscribers just in advance of the opening and will also be distributed from our booth during the week. The *Southern Textile Bulletin* is the *ONLY* textile journal with circulation confined exclusively to the South, and is therefore the logical medium for exhibitors to use in connection with this great Southern event. Concerns not exhibiting will likewise derive unusual benefit from representation in this issue because of its timely and unusual news features and increased distribution. Regular rates will apply.

Forms Close Early—Reserve Your Space Now!

THE NEWPORT PRODUCTS

for Vat Dyeing

The ideal assistant for Vat Dyeing

is

Neomerpin V D

It insures thorough penetration and absolutely level effects

It is so efficient that even dry material is well dyed

It is clear, and therefore does not obscure the reduction of the Vat

It is a most important

New Chemical!

NEWPORT

REG. U.S PAT. OFF.

"COAL TO DYESTUFF"

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

Boston, Mass.
68 Devonshire St.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Kensington and Lehigh Ave.

Chicago, Ill.
36 North Jefferson Street

Providence, R. I.
32 Custom House St.

Greensboro, N. C.
226½ North Forbis St.

Greenville, S. C.
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Canada
Castle Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.

Mexico
Av. Isabel La Catolica 64, Mexico City, D. F.

"That's why!" said the TREASURER

"We'll get more value in Spools"

THE mill treasurer returned from a visit to a neighboring mill with a cheerful look on his face. "I found the solution to our spool problem over there," he remarked to his assistant.

"My friend Allen is using Lestershire Fibre Spools. He is getting good results. Much better than we are, in fact. By equipping with Lestershires he is not only effecting spool economies but is securing a better quality of production.

"He showed me that Lestershires are more even, run truer and are uniform in all dimensions. In every detail of construction they are more accurate, he pointed out, and they represent extra value also through the selection of superior fibre and longer dogwood bushings. That's why" said the Treasurer, "we'll start using Lestershires and get this extra value too."

Satisfaction Guaranteed

LESTERSHIRE

TRADE FIBRE SPOOLS MARK

SPOOL & MFG. CO.

140 Baldwin Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

Southern Office
519 Johnston Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Personal News

J. W. Todd has resigned as treasurer and manager of the Pioneer Braid Company, Laurens, S. C.

Chas. F. Fleming has been appointed treasurer and manager of the Pioneer Braid Works, Laurens, S. C.

E. Morrison, who has been vice-president of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C., has been elected president of the company.

L. H. Phillips. for many years secretary of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C., has been elected vice-president.

Fred Guerrant has been elected treasurer and general manager of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C.

Karl Stamm, of New York, has been appointed superintendent of dyeing at the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

J. W. Loggins has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

T. C. King has resigned as superintendent of dyeing at the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., and accepted a position with one of the mills in Spartanburg, S. C.

J. A. Baugh, Jr., who has been agent for the New England-Southern Mills at LaGrange and Hogansville, Ga., has been appointed agent for the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C. K. D. Cook will continue as general manager of the Loray and High Shoals plant of the company. The New England-Southern plants with which Mr. Baugh has been associated for the past 15 years, have been sold to the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Eastern Carolina Division Meeting

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its meeting in the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., Friday, October 12th.

D. F. Lanier, superintendent of the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., is chairman of the Division and will preside over the meeting.

Mr. Lanier announces that "Waste" will be the general topic for discussion, and as every mill man is confronted with this problem there should be much helpful information brought out.

It is hoped that every mill in Eastern Carolina will be represented at this meeting; also as many representatives of firms allied with the textile industry be present as possibly can.

Under the general heading of "Waste," the following topics have been suggested by various superintendents in Eastern North Carolina mills:

Waste of cotton in process.

Waste of labor—Waste of supplies.

Waste of human effort—Waste of money.

What is considered a fair amount of waste per spindle for spinning twisting ,spooling, reeling and winding?

What is the best method of reducing the roving waste on the run out in the spinning room?

Is the uneven run outs on slashers caused from defective measuring on warpers or from varying tensions on the beams in slashing? Best remedy? How may the waste made in starting up a slasher set be effectively reduced.

Hampton Smith To Head New Firm

Hampton Smith, whose resignation as Southern manager of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, effective November 1, was announced last week, is planning the organization of a company to manufacture textile machinery and supplies. He proposes to build a plant near Greenville.

George Forrester Gets Prison Sentence

George Forrester, of Atlanta, formerly traffic manager of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the several State Associations in the South, has been sentenced to serve 3 to 11 years in the State Prison in Georgia. He plead guilty to charges of larency after trust, cheating and swindling.

Mr. Forrester's liabilities are said to exceed $400,000. A strong plea for leniency was entered by his numerous friends, many of whom were among his alleged victims.

J. Adger Smythe

Hendersonville, N. C.—The sudden death of J. Adger Smyth, treasurer of the Balfour Mill, Monday afternoon came as a shock to the community on the eve of the wedding of his son, Joe, to a Macon resident, which he was preparing to attend Wednesday.

The deceased was a son of Captain Ellison A. Smyth, textile magnate, and was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born 55 years ago. He married a Miss Hutchinson of Summerville, and spent 10 years of his life in Greenville, S. C., before coming here seven years ago when the Balfour Mills was established.

Surviving him are Mrs. Smyth and the following sons: Joe Moultrie, Pierce, Jim, Tom, and Lewis and two daughters, Mrs. Lawrence McKay and Miss Julia Smyth, and his father Captain Smyth.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

Amalie
RAYOLENE

A product of the SONNEBORN
Research Laboratories

DISCRIMINATING knitters of rayon depend largely on one of the several types of RAYOLENE to keep their production up to the highest possible standard of quality.

Recognized as the foremost independent refiners of 100% pure Pennsylvania colorless, odorless and stainless mineral oils—the base of our RAYOLENE—users are assured of the last word as to purity of the mineral oil content.

Our own 100% Pennsylvania base combined with olive oil and neatsfoot oil—the purest of each kind obtainable—in blends that conform with all modern knitting mill practice, are added reasons why rayon knitters as well as weavers of rayon insist on the exclusive use of RAYOLENE.

There is a RAYOLENE type that will fill your knitting requirements in a highly satisfactory manner. Acquaint us with your winding and knitting problems, and our expert in your own territory will cheerfully make his recommendation without any obligation to you.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
114 Fifth Ave., New York
Sales offices and warehouses in principal textile centers

L. SONNEBORN SONS. INC., NEW YORK. N.Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

New Orleans, La.—Erection of a three-story brick and frame factory building is being planned by the Maginnis Cotton Mills, operated by the E. V. Benjamin Company. The plans have been drawn by Emile Weil, Inc., local architects, and the structure will cost approximately $35,000.

Opelika, Ala.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company whose executive offices are in Boston, Mass., is moving 300 40-inch Draper looms, opening equipment, 18 spinning frames and a considerable amount of miscellaneous machinery from its plant at Lowell, Mass., to its plant at Opelika. The Pepperell company has also purchased 100 cards from the Manomet Mills, New Bedford, Mass., and is installing them in its Opelika mill to replace cards which it already has there. The Opelika mill is at present equipped with 24,000 spindles and 1022 looms for the production of coarse cotton goods. In addition to the Lowell and Opelika mills, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company operates mills at Biddeford, Maine, and Lindale, Ga., and a bleachery at Lewiston, Maine.

Rome, Ga.—The Primrose Tapestry Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, is the second Northern tapestry firm in recent months to decide to put a plant in the South as well as keep one in the North. The firm purchased the McLin Textile Mills, here, which manufactures ducks, filter, grain bags and laundry specialties, and as soon as the title can be transferred will inaugurate plans looking toward operations at an early date.

The firm will install new machinery in the Rome plant, which will manufacture tapestry, silk scarfs, draperies, table covers and couch covers. The price paid could not be learned.

Rock Hill, S. C. — Encouraging news concerning the possibility of the establishment of a large bleachery in Rock Hill, the subject of considerable conversation and speculation in recent months, was brought back by a representative of Rock Hill from New York, where he went to confer on the matter. While much discussed, the proposed new industry is one about which there has been comparatively little publicity.

While as yet there is nothing definite to be announced, those carrying on negotiations feel much encouraged, inasmuch as Rock Hill has been finitely decided upon as the locality for this enterprise. But there are several other details to the worked out before this new industry can be definitely assured for this city.

If Rock Hill succeeds in landing this enterprise, it will involve an investment of more than $2,000,000 and ultimately the employment of several hundred persons.

Kingsport, Tenn. — The building for the Kingsport Silk Mills will be 180x165 feet, 1 story. Plans are being prepared by Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Autun, S. C.—The Pendleton Manufacturing Company's plant has been sold to La France Textile Industries of Phialdelphia. The price is said to be upward of $600,000.

The mill, the oldest in the State, is now being enlarged and still further additions will be made by the purchasers, it is said. The plant manufactures laundry netting, velours for upholstering and similar articles. C. W. McSwain, formerly of Greenville, is the present general manager of the company.

Huntsville, Ala.—Acquisition of the Huntsville Knitting Mills, extensive manufacturers of underwear and other textile products, by the Helen Mills, of Alabama, a newly organized corporation, was announced here. The corporation was recently organized with a paid in capital of $100,000. Shelby S. Fletcher is president; Thomas J. Swartz, vice-president, and Walter M. Wellman, secretary and treasurer.

The mill will be operated on a night and day schedule and it has enough orders booked to keep it busy for six months, officers declare. The mill has been in operation during the last fifteen years and it owns approximately fifty houses that are used as homes for operatives.

LaGrange, Ga. — The LaGrange plant of the New England-Southern Mills, here, the plant at Hogansville and the Stark Mills, also at Hogansville, are to be sold to the Hillside Mills, of LaGrange. Approval of the sale, which has been pending, as previously reported, was voted last week by the New England-Southern stockholders at a meeting in Boston.

The three mills are to be sold for $1,500,000 according to the plan presented to the stockholders. The mill here has 9,984 spindles and 112 looms; the Hogansville plant has 11,232 spindles and 100 looms and the Stark Mills have 35,568 spindles and 121 looms. The mills make tire fabric, duck and yarns.

Greenville, S. C.—Purchase of the control of the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company by the Hampshire Underwear and Hosiery Company, of New York, has been announced.

The price paid for the common stock was not made public by officials, but was said by the stockholders to be around $630 a share, making a total of $630,000 for the 1,000 shares of stock. Proposal of the purchasers to buy the common stock at "not less than $500 a share" was submitted to the stockholders some time ago, the exact price not being determined at that time, because an inventory of the plant had not been completed.

This price is believed by Green-

WE FEATURE MILL NAMES AND TRADE MARKS
THE TF Co
The Farish Company
INCORPORATED
MILL SELLING AGENTS
100 Worth St. New York

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS
65-69 Leonard St., New York
DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.
Selling Agents for
RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.
328 Broadway, New York
Offer Southern Cotton Mills
the services of their
Export Department
in
Sales and Consulting Capacity

INSTALL
K-A ELECTRICAL
WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW
The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.
Southern Representative
WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATLANTA, GA.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects
E. S. DRAPER
1516 E. Fourth St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
101 Marietta Bldg. ATLANTA, GA.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER
Town Planning and Mill Villages
Real Estate Subdivision and Resorts
Country Clubs and Golf Courses
Private Estate and Home Grounds
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries
Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Grading, Planting and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Largest Landscape Organization in the South

ville brokers to be a record for a Southern textile establishment. The company will continue to operate as in the past and F. W. Symmes, founder of the business, will continue as president and in executive charge.

The Nuckasee Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1910 with $100,000 of common stock and $100,000 of preferred. The plant started with thirty machines, but now has more than 300 and employs around 400 persons. The output is around 200,000 garments weekly.

Immense Rayon Plant For Asheville

Asheville, N. C.—Construction of a rayon plant to employ 5,000 people with annual payroll of $6,000,000 a year on a site of 2,100 acres already purchased on the western edge of Asheville, will be started next week by the American Enka Company, a subsidiary of the Enka Artificial Silk Company, of Arnhem, Holland, it was announced here. The plant will cost approximately $10,000,000.

This plant, which will bring to the lower Hominy valley a town estimated conservatively at 25,000 people within a year and a half, is the first to be constructed in America by this company, which was one of the pioneers in the rayon field. The plant itself will be the largest single unit for the manufacture of rayon in the world. It places Asheville for the first time definitely in the category of an industrial city.

Plant to Cover 75 Acres.

The site chosen for the new Asheville plant comprises 2,100 acres, just off highway No. 10, two and one-half miles west of the Asheville city limits and opposite the Valkyrie Dairy Farm. It lies on both sides of Hominy creek, between the railroad and the Russell Jones road, and includes approximately 175 acres of level land. The plant is expected to represent, complete with land, buildings, machinery and supplies, an investment of about $10,000,000. The building, mainly of the one story type, will occupy nearly 75 acres and preliminary construction operations are expected to begin next week.

The American Enka Corporation is a subsidiary of the Enka Artificial Silk Company of Holland. The parent company is the largest rayon producer in Europe, having eight plants located in Holland, France, Germany, Italy and England. The American Enka Corporation, incorporated in Delaware, is capitalized at $16,000,000.

Members of the industrial department of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Asheville division freight agent of the Southern Railway and the contract department of the Carolina Power and Light Company, have been in contact with the engineers and officials of the Enka Company since early last May. At that time the chief engineer of the company, A. F. L. Moritz, of Arnhem, Holland, visited Asheville on an inspection trip which has included 50 cities since that time. This visit was followed by other inspection tours by Mr. Moritz and other engineers as well as by Dr. Jacques C. Hartogs, president of the company. The officials were assured the full co-operation of the city and county at that time.

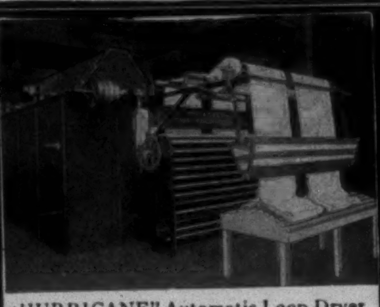
The Asheville plant expects to employ in the first unit 5,000 workers, approximately one-third men and two-thirds women. This number may be increased later to 6,000 or 7,000 employees. The initial annual payroll will be $6,000,000 a year.

New Railroad Station.

Extensions of bus lines from the end of the street railway in West Asheville will be made to the plant. The telephone company has agreed to extend its lines to the plant. The Southern Railway will build a new station at the site to be called Enka

Water storage will be provided in co-operation with the Enka Company on Hominy creek or some of its tributaries. A number of factories have agreed to co-operate in the work of building the town of Enka and the Asheville real estate board, individual real estate firms, and owners and developers have assured the company that sufficient housing facilities at reasonable rentals or sale costs will be provided.

Directors of the American Enka Corporation are as follows: Frederick W. Allen, George H. Burr, O. H. Alexander, Franklin D'Olier, Percy A. Rockefeller, Phillip Stockton, Jacques C. Hartogs, F. H. Fentener, Van Vlessingen, and H. C. McEldowney. The bankers of the corporation are Lee Higginson & Co., New York City.


"HURRICANE" Automatic Loop Dryer

DRYERS
for Cotton Stock, Skein Yarns, Warps, Underwear, Towelling, Piece Goods, Plush, Rayon
HOSIERY AUTOMATIC DRYERS
ELECTRIC DRYING FORMS
CONDITIONING MACHINES ··· VACUUM EXTRACTORS
THE PHILADELPHIA DRYING MACHINERY CO.
3351 Stokley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Southern Agents: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N.C.

"KROMOTAN"
LEATHER BELT
Tough of Fibre BUT Flexible in Service
Its remarkable flexibility gives a vise-like grip on pulleys, thus transmitting more power than other types of flat belting.

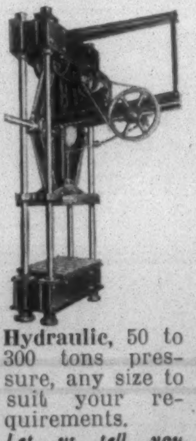
Our Transmission Engineers are available to help you solve your transmission problems.
Charlotte Leather Belting Company
302 E. Sixth Street Charlotte, N. C.
Phone Hemlock 1027 Long Distance Telephone 9986
1894 Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting 1928
Please Visit Our Exhibit, Booth 22, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th

TRAVELERS select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.
400 Newly Furnished Rooms $2.50 a day and up — Sample Rooms $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
New Garage One-half Block
Dearborn St. from Jackson to Quincy
Walter Craighead, Mgr.

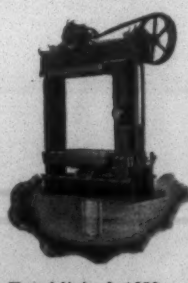
Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup

Send for samples to
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

BALING PRESS



Kunckle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Motor Drive
Self Contained
Can be set
anywhere you can
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, any size to suit your requirements.
Let us tell you more about them.
Established 1872
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:
110 East 42nd St.
New York City

Quality Guaranteed

WORKS:
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cicero, Ill.

ARABOL
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

in all our compounds for

SIZING SOFTENING FINISHING WEIGHTING

Many years practical experience of our technical staff enables us to meet all your requirements. Our Textile Research Laboratories are at your disposal. Your correspondence and trial orders are solicited.

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

W. C. GIBSON, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia and Alabama Representative.

JACK WILKINS, Greenville, S. C.,
South Carolina Representative

Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils
50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

What You Will See At the Exposition

(Continued from Page 23)

their Southern representatives: H. L. Siever, R. C. Young and W. G. Hamner. Everett H. Hinckley, vice-

S K F Industries, New York City, as an outstanding feature of their exhibit in Spaces 7, 8 and 9 in the Annex, will show a cutaway section of a giant S K F roller bearing spindle. To more fully illustrate the significance of this great development in over 100 years' history of the spinning spindle, there will also be on exhibit spinning frames which will very clearly show a comparison of the power consumed by the S K F roller bearing spindle and the plain bearing spindle.

There will also be shown the various types of S K F anti-friction bearings which are used on textile machinery of all kinds.

The following representatives will be in attendance: R. H. DeMott, H. A. Fonda, G. F. Langevin, K. W. Meklenburg, B. F. Davis, E. M. Potter, T. S. Jackson, N. Miller, R. W. Franklin, M. H. Courteney.

Consolidated Steel Strapping Company, manufacturers of the Signode tensional steel strapping will show their very latest equipment and materials for reinforcing shipments.

They will occupy both No. 122 and have on display and in operation the most modern and efficient tools and strapping for reinforcing cases, boxes and packages of all kinds, as well as their most improved equipment for baling.

Practical demonstrations will be arranged for all who are interested in investigating the efficiency and economy of the Signode system, on any and all of the sizes and kinds of shipments.

The simple but powerful little Signode tools for the smaller boxes and packages, will be working as well as the heavy hand and pneumatic types for ¾-inch up to 2-inch strapping.

The especially treated and rust proofed steel strapping—the simple rugged, quick acting tools—and the strong uniform seals combine to make possible one of industries best protections against the dangers of transportation.

Signode steel strapping compresses and reinforces the shipment at its weakest points. It saves money through the use of lighter weight containers.

E. C. Pagel, division supervisor of sales, O. B. Shelton, Carolinas' representative and W. F. Shelton, Georgia representative will be in charge.

The local Signode distributors, the Sullivan Hardware Company and the Sullivan-Markley Hardware Company will also be represented.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gasonia, N. C., will display one of their high speed balling warpers equipped with a cone creel.

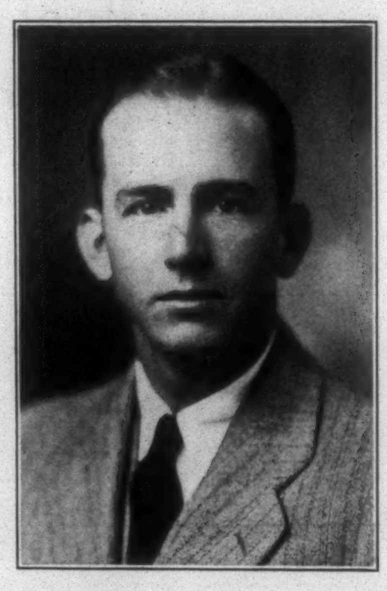
They will, also, have one of their high speed section beam warpers operating in connection with a Foster Machine Company exhibit.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., Booth No. 213 will consist of:

A type C shearing machine especially equipped for removing loose threads for the selvage and surface of the cloth. This machine has two cutting appliances for each side of the fabric and is provided with the usual raising brushes. A strong suction is provided for drawing the loose threads, etc., into the cutting parts.

A group of machines for assembling loom lengths of the fabric to be finished, and consists of a cradle for receiving the loom bolt; sewing machcine for connecting the several pieces; guiding frame and automatic durrant guiders and rolling machine for producing a firm, compact roll

Q. M. Galligher
Fisher Governor Co.



L. J. Spiers
Huntington and Guerry

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING HIGH GRADE PRODUCTS FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS.
DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.
for
"HIGH GRADE"
BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT USED OUR AUTOMATIC LOOM SHUTTLES YOU SHOULD DO SO

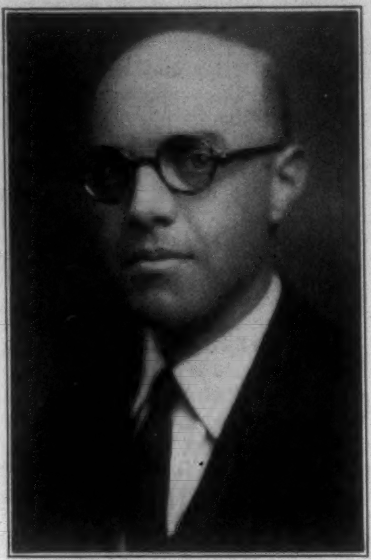
THERE ARE NONE BETTER ON THE MARKET

with squale and uniform ends. The entire group will be motor driven.

A railway sewing machine with special head for producing a butt seam, also motor driven. The various sewing machines in the exhibit are equipped to produce the regular mill seam, the two-thread lap seam and the butt seam.

Edwin H. Marble, president, from the Worcester plant and Walter F. Woodward from the Greenville office of Curtis & Marble, will be in attendance during the exposition. Other members of the firm and sales force will also be in attendance for portions of the exposition.

H. M. Carroll
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.



H. K. Porter
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

J. B. Walker
Texas Co.

Paul S. Scott
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., in its usual location will show 6 looms as follows; 90-in. L model making sheetings; 30-in. E model on pillow tubing; 36-in. K model with dobby on fancy weaves with rayon and tussah and canton silk filling; 40-in. K model making 37-in. broadcloth; 40-in. E model on print cloth and 32-in. modified D model making No. 10 duck. These looms are equipped with feelers, warp stop motions, thread cutters and other patented devices of recent design that make the looms more efficient than any of their predecessors. They will also show a spooler, 3 warper models, slasher combs, bunch builders and a variey of textile supplies. The exhibit is under the direction of F. E. Forster, Southern representative, and with him will be the following from the Southern office: William Haynes, C. H. Warren, Peter Quinn, R. W. Poole, H. L. Smith, W. M. Mitchcell, C. H. Draper, Jr., L. C. Lockman, S. A. Stone, George Davis and Fred Brown. From Hopedale, there will be B. H. Bristow Draper.

Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will exhibit in Booth No. 304 various models of roller chains from ⅜" pitch to 2" pitch and also numerous models of special chcain. The exhibit will include a multiplex display of enlarged photographs showing some of the many applications for which Diamond roller chains are suitable. There will be two high speed running drives which may be viewed through a glass enclosure, these will show the special automatic lubricating system.

(Continued on Page 34)

Rapid rinsing—
clear-toned colors
a finer feel!

ONLY one simple change in the scouring operations—the addition of Oakite to soap stock and rinse waters—and a large western woolen mill handling piece goods effects several important improvements.

(1) It speeds rinsing. The remarkable emulsifying action of Oakite proves such a big help in removing soap from the goods that an important saving in time has been effected. (2) Dyeing, too, is better, with colors bright and clear-toned. And (3), all fabrics scoured and rinsed with the aid of Oakite are distinguished by a softer feel—"excellent" according to the superintendent of the mill.

Try Oakite in your wet finishing operations. Our Service Man will be glad to call and work with you in attaining similar improvements. When you write, ask for a copy of the Oakite textile booklet. It is full of practical, money-saving suggestions.

[Visit us at **Booths No. 47, 48 Annex,** Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 15 to 20.]

Manufactured only by
OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located at

Albany, N. Y., Allentown, Pa., Altoona, Pa., *Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Ala., *Boston, Bridgeport, *Brookyln, N. Y., Buffalo, *Camden, N. J., Canton, O., Charlotte, N. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., *Chicago, *Cincinnati, *Cleveland, *Columbus, O., *Dallas, *Davenport, *Dayton, O., *Denver, *Des Moines, *Detroit, Erie, Pa., Fall River, Mass., Flint, Mich., Fresno, Cal., *Grand Rapids, Mich., Greenville, S. C., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, *Houston, Tex., *Indianapolis, *Jacksonville, Fla., *Kansas City, Mo., *Los Angeles, Louisville, Ky., Madison, Wis., *Memphis, Tenn., *Milwaukee, *Minneapolis, *Moline, Ill., *Montreal, New ark, N. J., Newburgh, N. Y., New Haven, *New York, *Oakland, Cal., *Omaha, Neb., Oshkosh, Wis., *Philadelphia, Phoenix, Ariz., *Pittsburgh, Pleasantville, N. Y., Portland, Me., *Portland, Ore., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Providence, Reading, Pa., Richmond, Va., *Rochester, N. Y., Rockford, Ill., *Rock Island, *San Francisco, *Seattle, *St. Louis, *St. Paul, South Bend, Ind., Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., *Toledo, *Toronto, Trenton, *Tulsa, Okla., Utica, N. Y., *Vancouver, B. C., Wichita, Kan., Williamsport, Pa., Worcester, Mass.

*Stocks of Oakite Materials are carried in these cities.

OAKITE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Finishing of Rayon and Rayon Mixtures

(Continued from Page 21)

successful for desizing in the majority of instances.

Enzyme preparations are now used almost exclusively in desizing. They may be defined as biochemical catalysts, and those used for desizing have no deleterious effect upon even the most delicate fabrics. In this latter respect they are to be preferred to chemical desizing agents.

Those enzymes which liquefy or dissolve starches, dextrins and starch gums are known as diastases or amylases, and those which liquefy proteins (such as pectinous matter, gelatines, glues, etc.) are known as proteolytic enzymes, such as lab, trypsin, pepsin, etc. There are other types of enzymes, one of which, lipase for example, saponifys fats.

Such factors as the above are of importance in selecting the enzymic product to be used in the desizing of rayons. Due to the many types of sizing used and because of the fact that it is usually impossible to determine what these are except by careful examination or analysis, that desizing product should be selected which contains such a combination of enzymes as will liquefy the greatest number of types of sizing material. Thus, regardless of all the variations or combinations in the type of sizing material, the finisher is assured that his desizing product will remove practically all of them no matter what they may be. In that event the application of such a desizing agent is much wider and covers practically all materials used for the purpose of sizing. The difficulties usually encountered by such complexity of sizing materials are thereby largely eliminated.

After having selected a preparation which is stable and active under the given conditions of desizing, the prime factor then, of course, is the relative cost per unit of activity. Regarding this unit of activity, it is well to emphasize that it should be based on the liquefying or dissolving power of the enzyme rather than the sugar forming capacity.

The solubilization of various sizing materials is therefore the result to be obtained, and the finisher should install the simple apparatus necessary to properly conduct the desizing operation in the latest approved manner. It is a mistake to omit this essential process for want of a desizing machine or lack of space, because rayon has made a place for itself and has come to stay, and all finishing operations should be systematized accordingly so that the treatment of rayon fabrics can be considered as a permanent adjunct to the business and not merely as a temporary makeshift.

Removing Oil From Rayon Knit Goods.

In preparing rayon knit materials for dyeing, it is nececcsary to remove the oil which was placed on the yarn prior to knitting. Several means of accomplishing this are in use, chiefly those which remove the oil by chemical methods or by emulsification.

Experiments which have been conducted indicate that Polyime "P" may be successfully adapted to this process with excellent results and with less possibilities of affecting delicate fabrics.

Lipase, which is a fat-splitting enzyme, is one of the ingredients in Polyzime "P," and its effect is entirely catalytic, and therefore has no deleterious effect whatsoever upon the various materials and the long time of the soap boil-off is greatly reduced.

It has been found that odors from fats and oils are eliminated by the use of Polyzime "P," which is not always the case with other materials or methods.

A Carpenter Sermon

CHAS. E. CARPENTER, president of E. F. Houghton & Co., stated sometime ago in the Houghton Line that a good sermon could be preached from almost any old kind of text.

One of the readers promptly challenged him to publish a sermon with a useful and instructive moral from the text:

Simple Simon met a pieman,
 Going to the fair;
Says Simple Simon to the pieman,
 "Let me taste your ware."

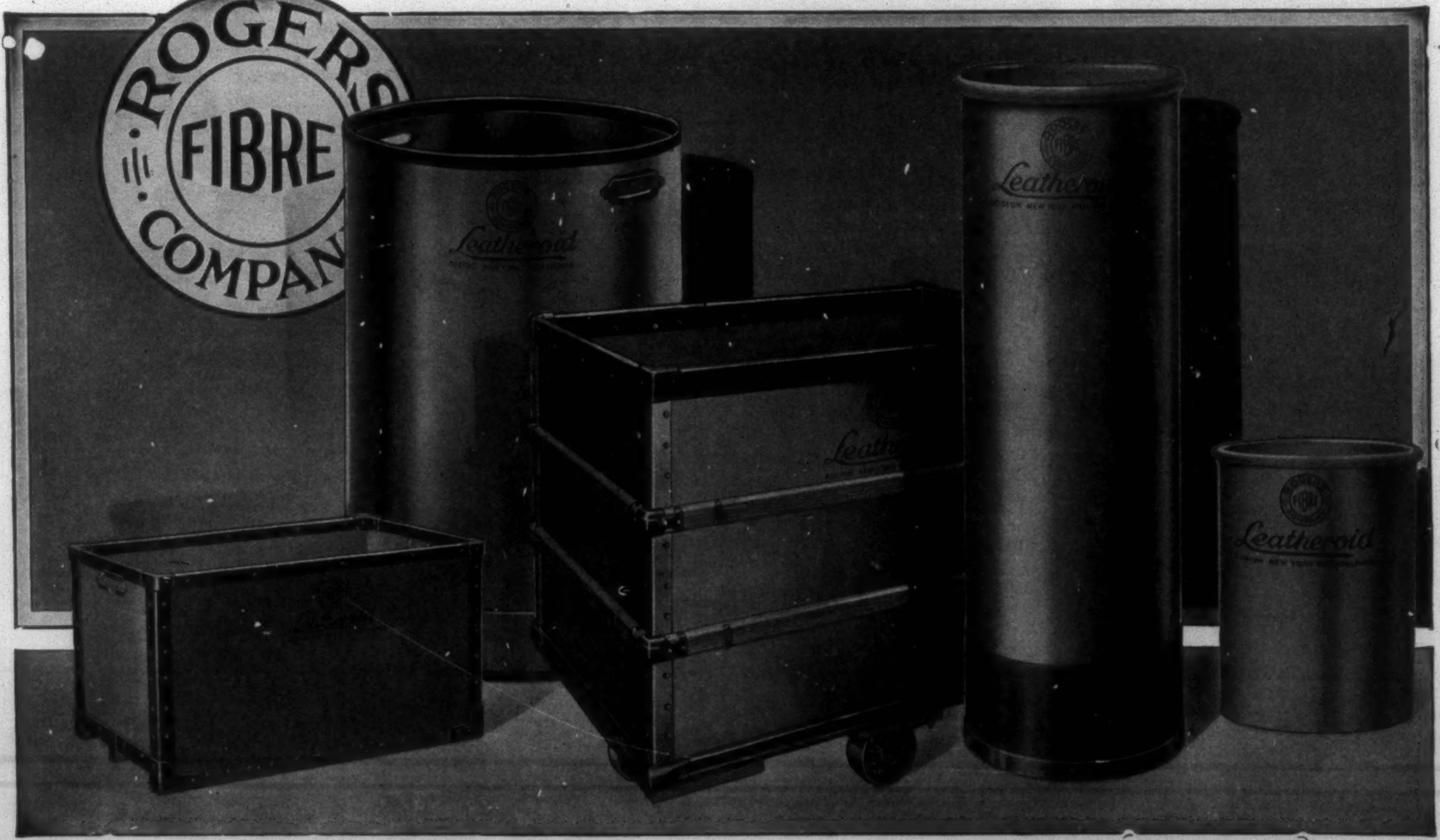
Says the pieman to Simple Simon,
 "Show me first your penny."
Says Simple Simon to the pieman,
 "Indeed I have not any."

In response to this challenge Mr. Carpenter published the following in the Houghton Line:

The teaching of a sermon from a text, supplied by one of the congregation, is perhaps somewhat unique and unusual, but it possesses an outstanding merit—at least one member of our congregation will be intensely interested.

As it is not usual to take the time and trouble to prove the authenticity of a text, we take it for granted that in this case we shall not be expected to do the unusual and prove that the text is very old; has been used for time antedating the memory of all of the congregation, and the simple fact that it has lived through generations is proof that it possesses merit.

Fortunately we have with which to begin the plain statement of fact that Simon was simple. This we admit is no proof that he was inferior mentally, for we have seen in a recent murder trial of great import that one of the witnesses, who like Simon was considered simple, turned out to be the peer of the widely heralded, superior minded prosecuting attorney, when the generally reputed simple person was placed on the witness stand. And perhaps



ROGERS FIBRE CO.
SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY DEALERS
210 Lincoln Street Boston
78 Fifth Ave., New York
1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia

in our analysis of the text we may be able to show that just as, "All that glitters is not gold," all who are designated as simple are not void of intellectuality.

We find also that Simon met the pieman, and we are warranted in assuming that the meeting was accidental and not in the more modern manner of by previous appointment.

But the text is not exactly clear as to whether Simon and the pieman were both going to the fair, or that it was merely the pieman who was bent on attending the event, which was probably a diminutive Sesqui-Centennial.

Of course the pieman was going to the fair, for it would naturally be at the fair where the greatest demand would be found for his wares. Well balanced, sober-minded folks don't buy pies or other commodities of uncertain quality. It is only where the demand is large and the supply small that purchases are made with little or no regard for quality. Take, for instance, during the great World War, when commerce generally was subjected to a condition of a seller's market, because of the greatness of the demand and the littleness of the supply. Then, as at the fair, the buyer had to take what he could obtain or go without. A condition which is poisonous to modern commerce, for it poisons trade generally and injures the seller even more than it injures the buyer. The pieman was undoubtedly entirely unqualified to enter the field of competition in the sale of his pies and would make out very poorly were he to attempt to ply his vocation outside of a Childs' restaurant.

While there is not so strong a basis for the presumption that Simon was also going to the fair, nevertheless it is fair to presume that if it were sufficiently important to indicate the destination of the pieman it would be equally important to designate the destination of Simon, were he headed for a different destination. It is only fair to presume, however, that it was necessary to pay an admission to the fair and as it was afterwards developed that Simon had not a penny, the question might well arise, why should Simon be going to the fair if he did not possess the price of admission? However, this is not proof positive that Simon was not headed for the fair, for perhaps he expected to enter the fair by the same method by which he endeavored to obtain a pie. For it must be remembered that there was a fee for the pie also. That is to say: Simon had to pay a fee before the pie could enter his mouth.

Then again, boys are frequently found loitering outside of circuses, fairs and other out-of-door places of entertainment, and knowing boys as we do, it is to be presumed that the one and only reason they are loitering outside is because they have not the wherewith with which to get on the inside. Then again, there have been such things known as "scaling the fence" and "creeping under the tent."

All of which goes to prove the danger of jumping to conclusions merely because one has certain facts.

Simon may not have shown any promise of being a great merchant, for he was penniless and that shows he was not thrifty or saving; and as there was undoubtedly much work to be had in or about the fair, he was not very ambitious when he permitted himself to be loitering around trying to taste sweetmeats, while broke and evidently in good health, for pies usually only appeal to those who are enjoying good health. But if he showed no indications of having the makings of a great merchant in him, he certainly showed that he was a shrewd buyer, and therefore gave promise of being able to hold down a purchasing agent's job in the future, for he did not ask the price of the pies; he did not ask the price per thousand pies in the hope of being able to purchase a single pie at the wholesale price; he showed no particular anxiety to buy a pie, but in the most careless and casual way said, "Let me taste," just as a good purchasing agent declines to show the slightest interest in a product when a salesman is trying to effect a sale, but as a great condescension concludes the interview with, "You may send a sample if you like and we will try it."

But if Simon were no merchant the pieman was, for he did that which is most essential before negotiating a sale—he ascertained the credit standing of the buyer. What a vast amount of waste could be saved if salesmen would only try to do the same.

And when the pieman found that the prospective buyer possessed no credit and had not the means to pay cash, what happened? The whole thing (bargaining, text and all) stopped right then and there, teaching us that most wonderful lesson in merchandising—that so soon as one ascertains the would-be buyer is in bad credit, leave him alone and let your competitor have the sale.

Thus we find in this simple rhyme, which is perhaps older than modern commerce, a lesson that teaches us the very foundations of the principles of buying and selling, and when a sermon teaches that, believe me it is SOME sermon!

N. C. Knitting Production

Raleigh, N. C. — Manufacture of knit goods, one of the ten major industries of North Carolina, increased in 1927 in value of products from $44,300,819, to $61,370,220, a rise of approximately 40 per cent over the last census of manufactures made public by Wade H. Phillips, director of the State Conservation Department, reveal.

The number of mills in operation in the State increased between the census periods from 111 to 129, and the total of wage earners jumped from $3,287,238 to $11,963,107. The amount paid for materials and power at the same time increased one-third and the value added by manufacture, about 45 per cent.

ONLY THE *NON-SLIP* MAIL HARNESS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY DRAWN BY MACHINE

ONLY THE *NON-SLIP* MAIL HARNESS INSURES THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF WEAR AND THE SMOOTHEST WEAVING

ONLY THE EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY MANUFACTURES THE *NON-SLIP* MAIL HARNESS

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

1867 Lawrence, Mass. 1928

Southern Representative: George F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.

What You Will See At the Exposition

(Continued from Page 31)

treasurer, Wallace I. Stimpson, agent and H. A. Billings, works manager.

Oakite Products, Inc., New York City. ..Specimens of woolens' cotton goods, silk and rayon that have been processed the Oakite way will represent the major attraction at the Booths 47-48 of Oakite Products, Inc. Samples of work upon which Oakite is used by mills in their wet-finishing operations will be exhibited to show the unusual softness, excellent results in dyeing and other advantages that may be obtained with this modern textile detergent. Both field and technical men will be in the booth to discuss wet finishing operations. Carl Johnson, technical director; E. W. Klumph, district manager, Charlotte, N. C.; V. D. Smith, technical department; D. H. Hearn and A. A. Kopp. The booklet, "Wet Finishing Textiles," which may be obtained by writing to Oakite Products, Inc., 22 Thames St., New York, N. Y., will be distributed from the booth, together with other literature of interest to mill men.

Fidelity Machine Company, Philadelhpia, Pa., in booths No. 102 and 103 Permanent Annex, will exhibit the following equipment:

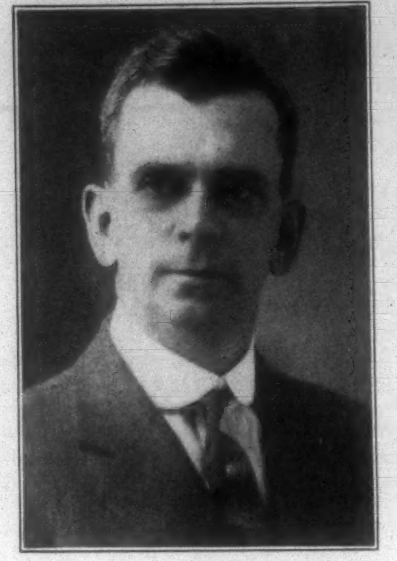
Standard Fidelity Universal ribber for producing true rib half hose tops, standard size, with all latest attachments, including non-vibrating dogless.

Four head 17 carrier Rhode Island multiple braider, self-contained with metal stand, eliminating all wooden benches and individual motor drives, for producing tying tapes, etc.

Five strand rug braider, for producing rag, chenille or wool braided rugs of attractive patterns.

In addition to the display of machines, there will be also a very complete collection of plain and fancy hosiery and true rib tops, as made on Fidelity's complete line of knitting machines, together with an exhibition of the products made on many different styles of braiding machines as manufactured by Fidelity Machine Company.

O. S. Johnson, Jr., and S. B. Blaisell will be present.



E. H. Gilliam
Allen Bradley Co.

John K. Moore
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Robt. D. Howerton
Celanese Corp. of America

Paul F. Payne
Dearborn Chemical Co.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page

—A—
Abbott Machine Co. —
Abington Machinery Works —
Akron Belting Co. 47
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —
American Aniline & Extract Co. —
American Bobbin Co. 36
American Casablancas Corp. —
American Glanzstoff Corp. —
American Moistening Co. —
American Yarn & Processing Co. —
Amory, Browne & Co. 44
Apco-Mossberg Corp. —
Arabol Mfg. Co. 30
Armstrong Cork Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —
Ashworth Bros. 36
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —
Atlanta Brush Co. —
—B—
Bahnson Co. —
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. 4-43
Barber Mfg. Co. —
Bell, Geo. C. —
Bond, Chas. Co. —
Borne, Scrymser Co. —
Bosson & Lane 45
Bouligny, R. H. Inc. —
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. 38
Briggs-Schaffner Co. 51
Brown, David Co. 30
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —
—C—
Carrier Engineering Corp. —
Catlin & Co. 45
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. 29
Charlotte Mfg. Co. 2
Celanese Corp. of America —
Central Roller & Belting Co. —
Chemical & Dye Corp. —
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. —
Adam Cook's Sons —
Corn Products Refining Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. —
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —
Crump, F. M. & Co. —
Curran & Barry 44
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. 30
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. —
—D—
D. & M. Co. 41
Dary Ring Traveler Co. 38
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 44
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 29
Draper, E. S. 28
Draper Corp. —
Dronsfield Bros. —
Duke Power Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 29
Duplan Silk Corp. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. 41
—E—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. —
Eaton, Paul B. 40
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —
Economy Baler Co., 50
Emmons Loom Harness Co. 33
Entwistle, T. C. Co. Colored Insert
—F—
Fafnir Bearing Co. —
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. —
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. Insert
Faris Co. 28
Ferguson Gear Co. 39
Ford, J. B. Co. 40
Foster Machine Co. Insert
Franklin Process Co. —
—G—
Garland Mfg. Co. —
General Dyestuff Corp. —
General Electric Co. —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —
Graton & Knight Co. —
Great Northern Hotel 29
Greenville Belting Co. —
—H—
Haberland Mfg. Co. 21
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. —
Hart Products Corp. —
H & B American Machine Co. 16
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 2
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. 46
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —
Hotel Imperial 51
—I—
Iselin-Jefferson Co. 28
—J—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —
Johnson, Chas. B. —
—K—
Kaumagraph Co. —
Keever Starch Co. —
Klipstein, A. & Co. —
—L—
Lambeth Rope Corp. 40
Lane, W. T. & Bros. 51
Langley, W. H. & Co. 44
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. 35
Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. 46
Leslie, Evans & Co. 44
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. (Colored Insert)
Lewis, John D. —
Lincoln Electric Co. 19
Link-Belt Co. —
Lowell Shuttle Co. —
—M—
Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
Mathieson Alkali Works —
Mauney Steel Co. —
Meister, C. A. Co. 40
Moreland Sizing Co. 38
Morse Chain Co. —
—N—
National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
National Ring Traveler Co. 45
Neutrasol Chemical Corp. 46
Neumann R. & Co. 46
Newport Chemical Works, Inc. (Colored Insert)
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. 38
—O—
Oakite Products, Inc. 31
—P—
Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. 42
Parker, Walter L. Co. —
Parks-Cramer Co. —
Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. 29
Piccadilly Hotel 40
Polk, R. L. & Co. —
—R—
Ramsey Chain Co. —
Reeves Bros., Inc. 44
Rhyne, Moore & Thies —
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 37
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. 28
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 39
Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. 25
Rogers Fibre Co. 32
Roy, B. S. & Son 35
—S—
Saco-Lowell Shops 15
Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. 37
Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. 52
Scott, Henry L. & Co. 40
Seaboard Ry. —
Seydel Chemical Co. 50
Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Sipp Machine Co. 52
Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
S K F Industries —
Slip-Not Belting Co. 45
Sonneborn, L. Sons 27
Sonoco Products —
Southern Landscape Service 47
Southern Ry. 39-43-47
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Southern Textile Exposition (Colored Insert)
Stafford Co. —
Standard Nut & Bolt Co. 40
Standard Oil Co. 17
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 18
Stein, Hall & Co. 3
Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 44
Stone, Chas. H. —
Sullivan Hardware Co. 43
—T—
Tagliabue, C. J., Mfg. Co. 24
Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —
Terrell Machine Co. 13
Textile Finishing Machinery Co. 1
Textile Mill Supply Co. —
The Texas Co. —
Thies, B., Inc. —
Timken Roller Bearing Co. —
Tolhurst Machine Works —
Tripod Paint Co. 39
Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —
—U—
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 5
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 46
Universal Winding Co. 46
—V—
Vanderbilt Hotel 42
Veeder-Root, Inc. —
Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Fred'k Vietor & Achelis 28
Viscose Company 6
Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —
—W—
Washburn, Inc. —
Watts, Ridley & Co. 45
Wellington, Sears & Co. 44
Whitin Machine Works —
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 2
Williams, J. H. Co. 51
Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —
Woodward, Baldwin & Co. 44

Textile Workers Strike

Warsaw, Poland. — Thirty thousand textile workers at Lodz have gone on strike resenting the posting by factory owners of lists of fines to be imposed for faulty work.

The lists were posted in accordance with a presidential decree authorizing such penalties, providing the fines were used eventually for cultural and social work among the employes.

Institute Shows That Cotton Goods Are Again Fashionable

COTTONS have returned to fashion prominence with indications of a still greater demand for smartly styled cotton dresses and piece goods in 1929, according to a survey just completed by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. Results of the study were made public by Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute.

Four conclusions were included in the report as follows:

More cotton dresses are being worn.

More cotton dresses were made and sold during the summer of 1928 than in 1927.

Retail sales of cotton piece goods this summer were larger in volume than in 1927.

Retail stores have been advertising fine cotton goods more extensively.

The report is based on six weeks of direct investigation supplemented by information on the subject of stylish cotton dress goods, furnished by nearly 250 firms and individuals. These represented every element in the industry, from manufacturers of cotton cloth to retailers and stylists. Participating in this work were 116 department stores in representative sections of the country; 18 garment manufacturers in New York City; 22 dress manufacturers in 6 other cities; 11 converters; stylists of trade and fashion publications and pattern companies; and the members of the Institute, i. e., the cotton mills themselves.

"Stylists, fashion editors and trade paper journalists consider the vogue of cotton one of the outstanding fashion events of 1928," the report states. The higher up the fashion scale one goes, the greater the enthusiasm found.

"The significant thing to note is that this tendency (towards cottons) started at the very top of the style ladder."

Summarizing the results of the study under the various classified groups through which it was made the report points out with respect to converters that their replies show more cotton fabrics were sold last summer than during the summer of 1927.

"Reports from garment manufacturers as well as from retail store buyers and trade publications agreed that many dress manufacturers have taken on a line of cotton dresses during the past season. The reports furthermore agree that there is an important increase in the number of cotton dresses manufactured.

"Every one of the 65 ready-to-wear departments in retail stores all over the country that co-operated in this survey report increased cotton dress sales. No decreases were reported.

"The New York office of one chain of 21 department stores had not given any thought to the sales value of cottons and reported that up to June 30, sales for 1928 were no greater than in 1927. Later another report was received as of July 31 showing that the gain for the month of July had put their total cotton dress sales for the year 16.4 per cent ahead of 1927.

"Since May 1, reports show that piece goods have been gaining and that the gains have been particularly important since July 1. Some of the gains are striking. The piece goods section of one of the biggest Boston stores went ahead 50 per cent for the month of July, two-fifths of this gain being accounted for by cotton. A leading store in Newark is ahead 37 per cent for the year in piece goods, of which gain cottons contributed one-half. One big, popular priced store in New York City had the biggest wash goods week in their entire history early in August.

"Retail store advertising is a significant index of the trend of consumer acceptance ...... This year many stores have featured cotton dresses extensively, which during the past few years rarely mentioned anything in this fabric.

"In some of the full-page advertisements for another store cotton was selected for the dominating position. Taking all in all, these retail advertisements are deserving of careful consideration because they amount to a profession of faith in cotton.

"While some of our reports reveal a disinclination to prophesy anything in so capricious a field as fashion in general, there is a confident feeling that 1929 will be a big cotton year.

"This forecast has come to us in different forms and varying degrees of positiveness; and it is generally based upon the premise that cotton has made a success in a high-styled field and that the natural thing to expect would be volume selling in the middle price ranges.

"Many of those who believe that a successful cotton year is ahead stipulated two important qualifications. The first qualification is the styling of the fabrics. If cottons are styled up to the requirements of American women next spring, they will be purchased; if other fabrics are styled better, then other fabrics will be bought."

Cutters-up in New York City reported pique as the outstanding fabric in the high-styled field. Dimities and prints also were mentioned as popular materials.

In answer to the question as to whether cotton has returned to fashion importance, 15 stylists and fashion authorities replied in the affirmative. Piques, prints, voiles, dimities, velveteens, percales, ginghams, organdies, batistes, lawns and broadcloths were mentioned as the most popular cotton fabrics last season.

Wanted

Overseer for Warping, Beaming, Slashing, Spooling and Drawing-in for large Southern cotton mill. Charles P. Rayond Textile Service, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

For Better Spinning

cover top rolls with

SPINNA CALF

write for particulars

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON U.S.A. SPINNA CALF TRADE MARK REGISTERED

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY

210 South St., Boston, Mass.

Also Manufacturers of Roller Sheepskins

B·S·Roy & Son Co.

ESTABLISHED 1868

Textile Grinding Machinery

Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

Grinders for the Textile Industry

The problems of the textile mill have been a first-hand study of these manufacturers, with the result that Cotton Card Grinders, Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll and other Grinders have been perfected and improved to the highest point of efficiency.

In 1868 B. S. Roy invented the traverse grinder which completely revolutionized card grinding. In the sixty years that have followed ROY GRINDERS have been specified for accuracy and long life under hard usage.

ROY GRINDERS *are Standard Equipment in Textile Mills Everywhere*

Georgia Mill Men Discuss Spooling, Warping, Weaving and Finishing

(Continued from Page 18)

the moisture of the warp does not vray. I have seen the slasher start with 12 pounds of steam and run for hours in the morning. The same set running in the afternoon with 2 pounds of steam; yet the yarn was just as dry in the afternoon with 2 pounds as in the morning with 12 pounds.

MR. MATTHEWS: When we put on this control, we noticed a variation in the steam pressure on the slashers as he did, being quite high at times and quite low at times, and we made a test of it and the difference in moisture content of the yarn was nothing, although the steam pressure varied.

MR. ELLIOTT: We would like to hear from Mr. Klinck on this question.

MR. KLINCK: I don't think I am qualified to say anything about that. We have never used temperature control. We have never worked on any se tschedule. I might say that we save some steam. (Laughter.)

QUESTION: Do you have a full equipment?

MR. KLINCK: More or less. As I say, we save some steam.

MR. ELLIOTT: We would like to hear from Mr. Jennings on this subject.

Temperature Control.

MR. JENNINGS (West Point, Ga.): I don't know whether I can add anything to what Mr. Matthews and Mr. Phillips have said. We have temperature control on the kettles and size boxes and also on some of the cylinders. We have not equipped the old plant yet with temperature control on the cylinders, but I think probably we will.

Like Mr. Phillips was saying here a few minutes ago, when we first started experimenting with the temperature control on the cylinders, we would check one set probably with 4 per cent moisture in the yarn, and maybe the next would have 12 per cent, but since we put these regulators on we have eliminated all that trouble, and get a more evenly sized yarn and a more evenly dry yarn. I think that about covers the whole thing, as these fellows here have already about covered it.

MR. ELLIOTT: Do you have controllers on both your big and small cylinders?

MR. ENNINGS: Yes.

MR. MATTHEMS: Do you have controllers on both cylinders?

MR. JENNINGS: Yes, sir. They are both on the same chart. There is about 8 degrees variation.

QUESTION: Do you feel that it is necessary to have both cylinders under control?

MR. JENNINGS: I believe it is.

QUESTION: You have not tried it the other way?

MR. JENNINGS: Well, it does not take but a very little additional equipment, and I believe that it is necessary.

MR. ELLIOTT: Before we leave this question, is there anybody here who has put on yarn meters? I might say that that has come up in time past at one of the past meetings, and quite a bit of time put on it according to the old records I was looking over some weeks ago. There might be some food for thought on that. Quite a few makers would probably be glad to furnish some information regarding it.

Are there any further questions regarding that control? Do you find your regulating instruments a great help?

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, sir. We have shown up quite a difference in our weaving production. I don't know that it is all due to automatic control, but you can sleep better, when you go home at night. If anything has gone wrong, the chart will show it up the next morning. Of course you cannot take the human element out of the starch and compound. You have got to depend on that.

MR. ELLIOTT: If you have any trouble, you go back on your size compound or your starch folks?

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes, sir.

MR. KLINCK: Do you run your speed at all times the same?

MR. MATTHEWS: We never change.

MR. KLINCK: Sometimes on a very hot day, if a window gets up, and blows on your slasher, your temperature control gets out of whack?

MR. ELLIOTT: It does not make much difference about the pressure; so you get uniformity of temperature.

MR. KLINCK: Mr. Matthews, how much variation do you find in the moisture content at 6 o'clock and dinner time?

MR. MATTHEWS: That shows right there—one-fourth of one per cent. That might have been due to a window case opening. That variation may have been due to that.

MR. ELLIOTT: We will pass to the next question, which is Question No. 2, and which is as follows:

"Is it better to pick up loose ends on section beams in slasher creels at any time, or to wait until the beam is doffed?"

I will call on Mr. Dennis.

F. S. DENNIS: I wanted to say, with reference to the discussion of the last question, that we have none of the elaborate moisture control apparatus that has just been discussed, but it is a step in that direction to keep a constant speed throughout the running of that particular loom beam and get a uniform moisture content all the way through the beam. For about six months we have stopped cutting laps on our section beams until the loom beam was across on the front of the slasher. When the slasher tender would bear down his press roll, and go on slow motion, and cut his lap when you get on the front doff of his beam, start up on his new beam, and not stop the slasher until that beam is doffed again.

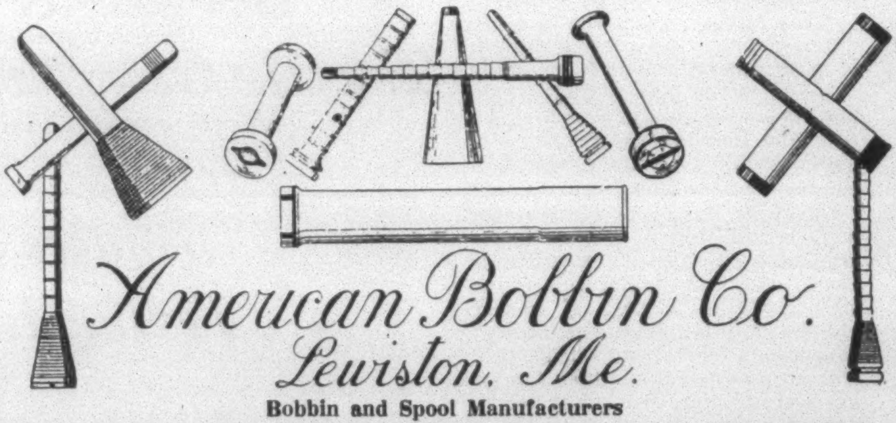
MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

ROLLS
UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS
TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



American Bobbin Co.
Lewiston, Me.

BOBBINS
MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

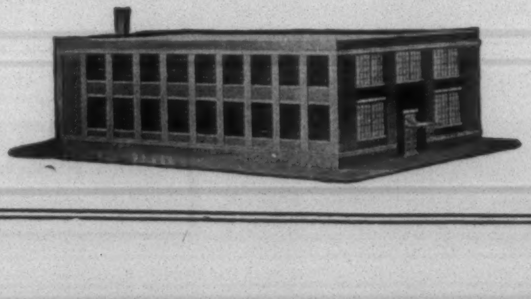
Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers
We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.
Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED LICKERINS REWOUND COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



There is an advantage of eliminating loose ends in the warps of the weaver by not cutting those laps until the beam is doffed. Everything is coming out; no ends running out because nothing would possibly be on the slasher, while that beam was being run. We have not had any trouble on account of smashes or tangling up on our section beams. We run an average of around 410 ends of 26's to 38's warp on section beams. I don't know whether it would work on coarser numbers or not.

MR. MATTHEWS: Do you have any trouble catching up your end, if you let it pull up on your beam?

MR. DENNIS: No sir. He gets it up just as easy as if he cut it right in the middle of the beam.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is there any comment anyone has regarding this picking up of ends on the section beam?

MR. ROGERS: At just what time do you cut those laps?

MR. DENNIS: Just before we doff.

MR. ROGERS: What means have you of knowing you get those ends on the next beam?

MR. DENNIS: We have not got any. We figure it would be just a few yards difference. The slasher hand judges for himself where those things should come over, and runs his strings through two or three beams. He runs his strings until he gets his strings in front.

MR. ROGERS: Are you absolutely sure that you don't get it on the end of the beam you doff?

MR. DENNIS: No sir. We know too that it is within a few yards of where we want it anyhow.

MR. ROGERS: Couldn't you devise some means of getting that?

MR. DENNIS: Yes sir; I think so.

Yarn Slipping on Cylinders.

MR. ELLIOTT: Is there any other question? Just another point about yarn slipping on cylinders. We were very much surprised to learn some time ago that upon putting on guides on some of the slashers we had no trouble, and on others we had trouble about running loose. We made every test to find out what the trouble was, and we concluded there was a certain amount of slippage, that had previously taken place around the big cylinders, and we had to figure on different gears. That thought occurred to me this morning when we were talking about shortage of cuts. It could be possible that that could come up with some of you men, that are having trouble with cuts running different lengths. You might investigate that. I merely hand it to you for what it may be worth to you. We didn't find it until we put positive guides on our slashers on coarse numbers.

If there is nothing further, that is to come up under the head of slashing, I will turn the meeting over to Mr. Dennis, the general chairman, to proceed further with his program.

MR. DENNIS: I think that our finisher friends are always ready to cuss us for putting them off until the last, and taking unfair advantage of them. However, they are generally adequate to the occasion, and have become so accustomed to it that I am sure that the guest we have with us this afternoon, John Simmons, of the Lanett Bleaching and Dye Works, does not take offense at being the last speaker on our program.

In planning for this meeting we decided, in lieu of a discussion of cloth room problems, to ask some outstanding finisher to come and tell us what was wrong with the cloth, that we shop to them at the present time. We did no give him enough lattitude to let him tell us everything, that was nice about the cloth, because, while those things sound good to us, I am sure each and every one of us can think of all the good qualities of our cloth without any effort at all. The things we need to know are the things our best friends tell us. I think that the finishers frequently would like to help us more than we would let them.

Mr. Simmons is here to tell us what is wrong with our cloth, and we are mighty glad to have him, and we feel like, with the experience he has had at Lanett, he is well qualified to talk to us about this subject. I take great pleasure in present to to you John Simmons, of the Lanett Bleaching and Dye Works.

Faults in Finishing.

JOHN SIMMONS: I am getting just exactly what every finisher wants to get, and that is the last word. If you will let us have the last word, we will be sitting on top of the world every time.

I am glad to say that the old antagonism, however, between the finisher and the mill man has entirely disappeared. In place of that we are having a time of most hearty cooperation. I don't remember any time in the last several years that we have had up a question with any mill, at least in Georgia and Alabama, where there has been any controversy in it whatsoever. I think you will find that same spirit among all the finisher men. They are friends and want to work with you.

I understand the time is getting rather short, and I will just roughly and quickly try to cover a few of the cardinal troubles we are having at the present time, that is defects in cloth. The first thing in the cloth is the weight. It is always weighed in the warehouse, and where the weight varies over 1½ per cent, it causes trouble. That 1½ per cent is the variation set by the converter. The goods are shipped in by the converter for the finisher for his account. If it is over 1½ per cent light or heavy (although I have never heard of a holler on a heavy piece of goods) it indicates one of two things, that the goods are lighter than standard or that there is shortage in thread. When a condition like that happens, it is necessary that the customer be notified to that effect, and the goods are processed at his risk, and his risk only, because of course we cannot assume that we are to turn out a heavy piece of goods, when we get one 2½ to 3 per cent light. It is going to show the same relative difference that you have got to start with.

Oil Spots

Now one of the biggest things—

(Continued on Page 40)

Cotton Bleaching

Solozone-Kier Bleach
8 hours (grey to finish)
Fool-proof
Low cost.
Send us a ton to prove it.
All the peroxide benefits:
A permanent white,
No loss of tensile strength,
No Yellowing,
No increase in cost.

The ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
713 Sixth Avenue New York, N. Y.

SANDOZ

DIRECT COLORS
of
EXCELLENT FASTNESS
to LIGHT

Pyrazol Fast Red 8BL
Pyrazol Fast Red FL
Pyrazol Fast Orange RL
Pyrazol Fast Orange GL
Pyrazol Fast Yellow 4GL
Pyrazol Fast Brown B
Pyrazol Fast Brown G
Pyrazol Fast Brown 3RL
Pyrazol Fast Blue 4GL
Pyrazol Fast Blue BS
Pyrazol Fast Violet BB
Pyrazol Fast Violet R
Pyrazol Fast Olive B
Pyrazol Fast Grey B
Pyrazol Fast Grey R
Pyrazol Fast Black L

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
708-710 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Boston, Mass. Paterson, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence, R. I. San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 435 SOUTH CHURCH ST.

Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

Voting against Waste

The best lubrication candidate for textile economy is

TRADE MARK NON-FLUID OIL REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

It stays in bearings—keeping off goods in process of manufacture, reducing power loss and frictional wear to a minimum.

And NON-FLUID OIL actually costs less for lubrication because it lasts several times as long, per application, as liquid oil.

Write for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Warehouses:
CHICAGO, ILL. PROVIDENCE, R.I. ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. PITTSBURGH, PA. GREENVILLE, S.C.

Moreland Size, Inc.

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company
Established 1908
Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.
Spartanburg, S. C.
S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY
311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES —Sou. Agents— CHAS. L. ASHLEY
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

MODEL J
Cuts ¾ in. Letters
4 Lines—Any Length

Bradley Stencil Machines
Cut ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., and 1½ in. Letters
OVER 30,000 IN USE
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL MODELS
Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a Bradley
A. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.
105 Beekman St. New York

Bradley Oil Stencil Board
Bradley's Two-in-One Stencil Ink
The Bradley Ball Stencil Pot
Shippers' Supplies
Write for Samples and Prices

Attendance At Georgia Meeting

AMONG those who registered for the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia were:

Adams, R. J., Dixie Coton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Adams, R. J., Night Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
Ahles, C. V., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Allen, J. L., Overseer Spinning, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.
Almand, J. Hudson, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Anderson, J. E., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Ashley, Chas. L., Dary Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Baker, A. B., Supt., Ga. Duck & Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.
Bailey, J. B., Supt., Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Rock Mills, Ala.
Barnes, Cliff, Overseer Weaving, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Barnes, B. F., Jr., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Barker, B. S., Jr., 608 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Billioque, H., Vice-Pres., Musa Hartzell Ducosse, Inc., New York City.
Bouchard, Stanley C., U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Buntin, E. H., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Brandon, J. R., Instructor Weaving, Ga. Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Brown, B. W., Ga. Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Burt, R. A., Overseer Weaving, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.
Campbell, Murray Company, Dallas, Tex.
Carter, Homer, Supt., Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Cottrell, L. A., Overseer Weaving, Swift, Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Clark, C. C., Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Clayton, R. H., Overseer Weaving, Mary Leila Cotton Mill, Greensboro, Ga.
Cobb, C. K., Asst. Supt., Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.
Copland, H. J., Griffin, Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
F. H. Cooper, Asst. Supt., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Cockran, L. J., Macon, Ga.
Crowell, F. B., Sou. Agent, E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Culbertson, E. R., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Dennis, Frank S., Mgr. and Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., Lafayette, Ga.
Duke, C. L., Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Max Einstein, Standard Chemical Products, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Eldridge, C. H., Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.
Elliott, Geo. S., Asst. Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.
English, N. H., Jefferson, Ga.
Epps, W. H., Supt., Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.
Field, R. A., Genl. Supt., Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.
Forster, F. E., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Foster, H. D., Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
Gibson, W. C., Arabol Mfg. Co., New York City.
Gillispie, P. C., Con. Textile Corp., Pelham, Ga.
Glenn, W. H., Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
Greer, W. W., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., Greenville, S. C.
Gregg, J. M., Sec., Southern Textile Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
Griffith, A. S., Overseer Spinning, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
Grimes, M. T., Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga.
Haddle, T. W., Jr., Supt., Beaver Mills, Douglasville, Ga.
Hall, J. L., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Hyde, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Lafayette Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.
Harvey, R. D., Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.
Heymer, Frank E. Supt., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Higginbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Holt, W. R., Asst. Supt., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Horn, H. J., Supt., Walton Cotton Mill Co., Monroe, Ga.
Horner, J. W., D. & M. Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Hughes, H. H., Overseer Finishing, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Jackson, F. W., Cedartown Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
Jenkins, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.
Jennings, R. J., Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.
Johns, Jas. Vernon, Edward H. Best Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson, J. D., Sales Engineer, American Moistening Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jones, C. A., Textile Dept., Ga. Tech, Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson, P. Dupree, Southern Textile Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.
Johnson, F. W., Overseer Spinning, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.
Jordan, J. M., Cedartown Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
Kilgore, J. D., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Kirven, J. W., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Lehmann, Albert, Jr., Supt., Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Massey, A E., Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
Matthews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Matthews, R. M., Supt., Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.
McCorker, Johnson, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
McDonald, B. L., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Mary Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga.
Melchor, Guy L., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Mitchell, J. C., J. E. Rhoads & Son, Atlanta, Ga.
Mitchell, M. M., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

Morrow, Harry, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
Oates, James, Genl. Overseer, Adams Duck Mills, Macon, Ga.
Oliphant, A D., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
O'Steen, Wm. T., Griffin, Ga., Rep. Seydel Chemical Co., New Jersey.
Ousley, M., U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
Poteet, J. B., Ga. Mill No. 3, Griffin, Ga.
Taylor, C. D., Sou. Agent, National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Perman, W. H., Overseer Twisting, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.
Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.
Phillips, W. L., Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mills Social Circle, Ga.
Poole, D. F., Overseer Weaving, Pepperell Cotton Mills, Opelika, Ala.
Pratt, Otto, Edward H. Best Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Presley, E. M., Overseer Spinning, Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Quillian, D. D., Supt., Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.
Rakestraw, S. P., Seydel-Wooley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Reynolds, L. B., Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Riviere, Hal, Supt., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.
Roberts, J. J., Overseer Weaving, Beaver Mills, Douglasville, Ga.
Rogers, E. H., Agent, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Schroder, E. M. G., General Dyestuff Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Seydel, Paul, Seydel-Wooley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Schafer, Fred C., Parks-Cramer Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Shattler, J. T., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Simpson, J. M., Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Smith, L. C., Shawmut Mills, Shawmut, Ala.
Smith, W. S., New Hoiland, Ga.
Smith, C. C., Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.
Smith, R. Bigham, Universal Winder Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Snow, G. B., Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Spence, J. M., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
Steele, R. S., Supt., Lafayette Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.
Stewart, F. M., Cedartown Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.
Stribling, Jesse W., Universal Winder Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Stigen, B. Anderson, General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
Strozier, W. T., Jr., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Strother, C. J., Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Thompson, V. J., Supt., Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Trigg, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Pepperell Mill, Lindale, Ga.
Tucker, J. L., New Holland, Ga.
Underwood, W. L., Shawmut, Ala.
Walsh, Thomas E., "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
Watkins, James H., Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.
Whorton, B. W., Shawmut, Ala.
Whisnant, W. L., Overseer Weaving, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.
Whitten, N. L., Asst. Supt., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thaomaston, Ga.
Willingham, B. E., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
Wise, E. B., Supt., Martel Mills. Eagan, Ga.
Wooley, Vasser, Jr., Seydel-Wooley Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Special Price Excursions
TO
Atlanta, Birmingham and Chattanooga
VIA
Southern Railway System
Thursday, Oct. 4th, 1928
Round trip fares from
Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.	$7.50
Birmingham, Ala.	9.50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	9.50

Tickets on sale October 4th for all trains except Crescent Limited.

Final limit good returning on all trains except Crescent Limited so as to reach original starting point prior to midnight for Atlanta, Monday, Oct. 8th, for Birmingham and Chattanooga, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1928.

For further information call on any Southern Railway agent.

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

Spinning Activity Less

Washington, D. C. — The Census Bureau's report on cotton spinning activities for August showed active spindle hours for August 7,430,798,751, or an average of 209 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,258,620,372, or an average of 176 hours for July this year, and 8,973,435,525, or an average of 245 for August last year. Spindles in place August 31 totaled 35,519,786, of which 28,243,503 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 35,542,122 and 23,223,024 in July this year and 36,556,026 and 32,239,246 in August last year.

The average number of spindles operated during August was 31,168,150, or 87.7 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis, compared with 28,351,621, or at 79.8 per ent, capacity in July this year and 37,853,098, or at 103.56 capacity in August last year.

DuPont to Have Greenville Office

Greenville, S. C.—The dyestuff division of E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Inc., will open an office in Greenville, in the near future, it was learned here. The local office will be in the Woodside Building, and will be in charge of W. R. Ivey. The office here will be a brancch of the Southern office of the DuPont concern, which is located in Charlotte.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

...., 192.........

Name of Mill..

Town..

.....................Spinning Spindle ....Looms

....Superintendent

....Carder

....Spinner

....Weaver

....Cloth Room

....Dyer

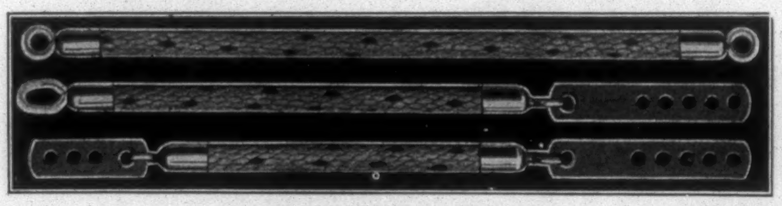
....Master Mechanic

Recent changes...

....

....

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture
The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs
Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury :-: :-: :-: :-: Mass.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY
—MANUFACTURERS—
ATLANTA GEORGIA
MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.
Write for Prices and Free Samples

FERGUSON GEAR COMPANY
CUT GEARS CHAIN DRIVES
BEVEL SPUR SPIRAL WORM SPROCKETS
RAWHIDE BAKELITE AND HARDENED STEEL PINIONS
Member American Gear Manufacturers Association
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

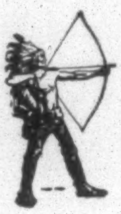
STOP LIGHTS

have done a great deal to prevent accidents, but 100% careful driving would make them unnecessary.

WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

for cleaning your floors will effectually prevent accidents from workers slipping on dangerous floors.

Ask your supply man for "WYANDOTTE"



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs
Wyandotte, Michigan

LABOR COSTS REDUCED

Slight variations in yarn are magnified in labor costs. Give your mill employees a known factor to work with and speed of handling becomes a matter of routine. Do your experimenting on the testing machine—not in the mill.

SCOTT TESTERS

HENRY L. SCOTT Co. PROVIDENCE.R.I.

C. A. Meister Co.
Incorporated
215 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

Colored and Fancy Cotton Yarns

Georgia Mill Men Discuss Spooling, Warping, Weaving and Finishing

(Continued from Page 37)

and one I am glad to say a good many mills are getting away from—is this. You will have a very small oil spot on your cloth. I am speaking of cloth to be dyed in the gray state and not bleached. You will have a small oil spot or dirty spot there. You are going to get a whole lot of soap compound and wash that spot out. In washing it out you are rubbing that spot, and making bad matters worse. You are taking an oil spot one-fourth of an inch in diamter and rubbing it and making one from two to three inches in diameter, and it is going to show up as a very heavy spot, if the goods are dyed with sulphur colors, and the majority of them are in Georgia.

The next point is that we have had a great deal of trouble with this, and I know of several other finishers, that have had the same trouble—tracing down mineral oil in sizing compound. You may get by with it for six months; you may get by with it a year; you may get by with it for three years, but if there is any material amount of mineral oil in the sizing compound, that is going into your cloth, it is going to get you into trouble. We have had some eight or ten instances of that in the last six or eight months, ad in my estimation—and this is what one man thinks—there is nothing that can damage your cloth any worse than mineral oil placed in your cloth, which is absolutely insoluble.

Another point is sizing compound or sizing mixtures containing magnesium chloride. Magnesium chloris rather unstable under heat. The majority of these goods are heavy, and, if the size going into your warp contains any material amount of magnesium chloride, it is going to break up under the heat of singeing into hydrochloric acid, which is going to practically destroy the goods, or render them worthless for the purpose, for which they are intended.

Any goods made for napping, which is coming South very rapidly have got to be soft twisted and fairly evenly made up, if possible, when goes over the napper. Otherwise it is going to leave you a very rough and ragged texture after finishing, especially if there is any material amount of uneven twist in the yarn. It is going to pull heavy at one place and light at another. Then, after you get your soft filler in there, you will have bars about so long. If that bar happens to be a heavy piece of filling, you can realize that a piece of goods going over the napper 8 to 16 times, depending on the finish, is going to pull out your light places, and leave you no filling there. You will have fairly good warps for six or eight inches with absolutely no filling. The thin place in the goods is going to do the same thing because it is going to let them in pressing down on the napper kind of sink into the roll. Any piece of goods made from napping should be as free as possible from any mixed filling. A hole is not going to hurt you so much, for it is not going to fill it. If it is light, you are going through, and the thin places will do exactly the same thing.

Faulty Selvage

A good many fellows make certain widths for shirting with napping. Watch your selvage. If your selvage has got any places in it of ¼" or ⅛", that is going to tear completely in two before it gets through. If the finisher catches that, he is going to lay those pieces aside, but no finisher can inspect in detail every piece of goods he gets.

He has got to assume that any piece of goods he gets is first quality or of the given quality as invoiced by the customer. If a finisher handles 800,000 to 1,000,000 a week, it would take a 10-acre field to put enough inspectors in there to inspect it and be certain it is right. The finisher will inspect it, and make an inspection charge for it. If it proves wrong after that, it usually means an argument between the mill and the customer and the finisher.

Wrinkles.

Another point, and this is one, that causes quite a little trouble in a good many mills, and this applies to goods dyed by sulphur colors, which is the class of goods that the majority of you manufacture—if you allow a wrinkle to go through, and your emery roll hits it, you can readily see this little wrinkle is going to be sticking out against your emery roll, and the emery roll is going to abrase it. It will cut some of your fibres there, and leave the end of your fibres exposed. When that happens, you will find you can't hardly see it, but every one of those wrinkles or creases is going to mean that you have got a very heavy dark streak at that point, and, if there is anything, that will remove it after it has once gotten in there, I would like to know what it is. We have studied every way to overcome that, but the only thing the finisher can do is to throw it back on the mill. That is I say off-handed the cause of more trouble than any point in the cloth room; that and wrinkles or creases going through the calenders.

If you have too much tension behind your cloth, when going through the calenders, and you let your cloth run a few yards, and stop, your emery roll is still turning. Every time your cloth stops your emery roll is going to be beating against it, which is going to raise almost the same condition as a short nap there, and you can readily see where it is going to creep out.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN DENNIS: We appreciate Mr. Simmons' coming up here, and we wish we had more time to give him. Before we adjourn I am going to ask you if there are any questions, any of you would like to ask Mr. Simmons in regard to any specific problem, that you have.

MR. ELLIOTT: In regard to those oil spots, I understand, if they are small, we had better leave them there rather than try to get them out?

Oil Spots and Sulphur Colors

MR. SIMMONS: It is much less trouble if you leave them in there, if you are going to dye sulphur

PATENTS

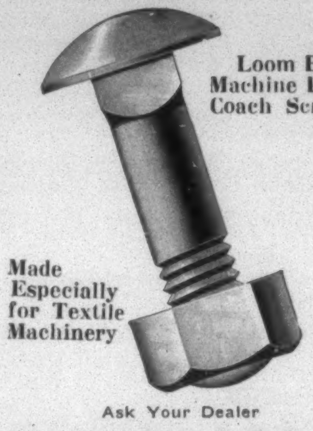
Trade-marks, Copyrights

A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices:
406 Independence Building
Charlotte, N. C. Phone Hem. 2173
and
903 Grant Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Hot Forged—Cut Thread

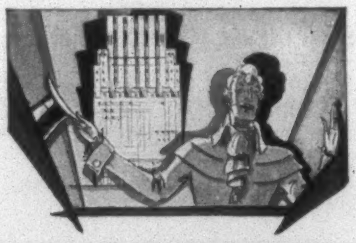
Loom Bolts
Machine Bolts
Coach Screws



Made Especially for Textile Machinery

Ask Your Dealer

Standard Nut & Bolt Co.
Valley Falls, R. I.



New York's Newest Hotel

The Piccadilly

227 West 45th Street
At B'way—New York

Adjacent to Every Activity

600 Bright Sunlit Rooms Each with Bath, Electric Fan, Ice Water

Single Room & Bath $3.00
Double Room & Bath $4.50

Exceptional Restaurant and Luncheonette

Wire at our Expense for Reservations

F. D. Sofield, Mgr. Dir.

TAPE SPINNING
TAPE TWISTER

The Best Made

Even widths, perfect selvedges, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving. Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,
Charlotte, N. C.

colors. If they are going to be dyed sulphur colors, leave them alone.

QUESTION: What would you suggest?

MR. SIMMONS: Leaving it just as it is. You leave a certain amount of soap in there; it is partly through the abrasion you get. The girl in getting it out bears down and abrases it. It is abrasion and that is my opinion of what causes the trouble.

MR. ELLIOTT: A lot of time we don't know, when we put a bale of cloth up, whether it is going to be dyed sulphur colors or bleached. That's the reason I asked that question.

MR. SIMMONS: It would be a whole lot better, if you knew. If there are many of them, as many as three or four in a cut, after it is washed out he is going to have to put it in seconds. If there is a small spot in there, of course that spot is not going to be as bad, if you wash it out, but if it is to be dyed sulphur colors, it is best to leave it alone.

MR. ELLIOTT: That seems to be the question, whether it is to be dyed sulphur colors or bleached.

QUESTION: Do you run across very much long-sided cloth?

MR. SIMMONS: That would go more into fine goods. We handle principally heavy goods.

MR. HAMES: Is it necessary for the mills to brush their goods?

MR. SIMMONS: We prefer to have them unbrushed.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN DENNIS: We had some questions here for Mr. Simmons, but since he has extended us an invitation to visit his plant, and has always welcomed the mill men anyhow, so that they can see what some of their problems are, it will not be necessary to ask these questions. One, who has been to as many finishing plants as he has, and who has had the opportunity of going to and cultivating the friendship of finishers as much as he has, it certainly has been of great value to him. So I think we ought to avail ourselves of Mr. Simmons' invitation, and make him a visit, and go down there and see what they are up against, when they handle our cloth.

MR. KLINCK: Why did you put finishing plant so far away from anywhere?

MR. SIMMONS: That's on account of its being the garden spot of the universe. (Laughter).

GENERAL CHAIRMAN DENNIS: One of the questions on this list Mr. Simmons has answered in part. That was in regard to whether or not it is advisable and desirable that a mill should know what its goods are to be used for, and how they are to be processed, so they can tell whether this oil stain remover should or should not be used on oil spots. Mr. Simmons says, if they are to be sulphur dyed, let them alone. If you know they are to be bleached, the oil spots may be removed. If you don't know, the safest thing to do is to leave them alone.

MR. SIMMONS: One point I had forgotten, that is quite serious, and that is the continuous drip in your weave room dripping on your warp before weaving. I have seen a good many cases of that. When it does that, it gets a certain amount of metal or iron in it. You can't hardly find the spot, but after you dye it it looks bad. It is necessary to put them in seconds quite often. If goods are going to be dyed without bleahing, it is advisable to see that you are not having any material amount of drip in your weave room because it is going to get you into trouble. It will show you where it drips or hits, and very often there will be small spots around it. It will show the print of the spot after the cloth is woven.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN DENNIS: Is there anything else? I think our time is about up.

F. E. HEYMER: I would like to make a motion that we express our appreciation of the wonderful work, that our present chairman has done. I make a motion that we give a rising vote of thanks to our present Chairman before he retires.

This motion was not formally put to vote, but everybody arose and generously applauded the retiring general chairman.

The meeting then adjourned.

Manchester Business

(Manchester Guardian of Aug. 29th)

A feature of the market has been the demand for bleached goods from virtually all the foreign outlets. It appears that customers are becoming interested in goods for shipment from October onwards, and, in the case of cloth which has to be bleached before shipment, it is realized that buying cannot be delayed much longer, even though doubts as to the coton position may cause orders to be given out somewhat sparingly. In the case of greys, however, there is still time to wait and see whether cotton is coming lower, and, though there have been offers for dhooties and grey shirtings, they have generally been on a much safer basis than those for white goods, and very little business has actually taken place. There have been some good orders, however, for white dhooties, and it seems as though grey styles will be bought more freely before very long.

There has been a considerable business in white mulls and nainsooks for all the Indian markets, though orders for Madras have been confined to a very few hands. Fine mulls have been bought for the Bombay side, and there has also been some buying of white shirtings. Grey shirtings have been bought occasionally in small lots for Bombay, but the few offers from Calcutta have been of no practical value, though it has been interesting to hear of bids for styles that have been neglected for a long time. Calcutta's bids for jacconets have also had to be sent back, and some fresh inquiry from Madras for these cloths has not had any important results. Prints, poplins, and fancies have been in rather better requests.

Some traders have had a distinctly better inquiry this week from Rangoon, which has been a poor market of late, and there has been some buying of lawns and other bleached goods. Java and Singapore

For the
SOUTHERN
TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ACETIC ACID
LACTIC ACID
BARIUM CHLORIDE
SULPHATE *of* ALUMINA
Commercial and Iron Free
CALCINED GLAUBER'S SALT
AMMONIA *and* POTASH
ALUMS U. S. P.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
3500 Gray's Ferry Rd., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
256 Vanderpool St., NEWARK, N. J.

Write us for further information on DU PONT TEXTILE CHEMICALS

DU PONT

Mills That Are Using
D & M
Special Tallow
are impressed with the uniform sizing of their warps. The result, of course, is
Better Weaving

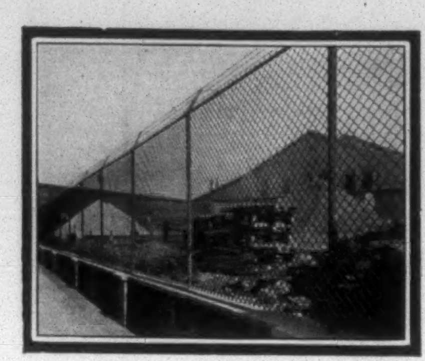
We Also Manufacture
D & M Finishing Paste Extra
For Ginghams, Chambrays, Etc.
Special Materials
For Rayon Filled Goods or Goods That Are Part Rayon

D & M Company
Office and Plant:
Charlotte, N. C.

Use

the

floor space



in

YOUR

yard

You can release valuable floor space for production purposes by using your yard for material storage or heavy operations. Page "walls of steel" give the same security as your buildings.

Rust resistant

Page Chain Link Fence is sturdily constructed of copper-bearing steel heavily galvanized after weaving. All fittings, too, zinc coated to resist rust. Write or phone for a representative. Estimates furnished without obligation.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.
1411 S. Mint St. P. O. Box 412

PAGE
CHAIN LINK
and
ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON
FENCE

America's first wire fence - since 1883

have not been very productive of business, though there has been some inquiry for bleachers and specialties. China demand has not been very prominent, though there has been some buying of lawns and fancy muslins, and some offers have been received for white shirtings. There has been no marked improvement at the Shanghai auctions, but it appears that the decline in prices, which has been proceeding for several weeks now, has at last been checked. The smallness of the offerings is stated to have been due in part to a desire to conserve the low stocks of blacks on the other side. The weaving stoppage at Nelson has resulted in something of a shortage of black sateens, and a number of orders are late for shipment.

Spinners of American yarns have generally done rather better this week, though the lack of Continental demand is still telling heavily on the coarse section. The turnover, while small in comparison with the amount of inquiry, has been somewhat larger.

Textile Industry Needs Worldwide Markets

The following letter was written by Milton G. Smith, of Greenville, president of the Stuart Mills, Stuart, Va., to the Manufacturers Record.

"A visit to New England is enough to convince the most skeptical that the textile industry of that section is in a deplorable condition—idle plants everywhere, many in process of liquidation while others are trying to better their condition by moving to the South. Almost every day, some plant announces that it is to liquidate, although it may have been in operation for 100 years. While the mills of New-England are closing up for good, the mills of the South are curtailing 25 per cent, with no signs in the near future of a change in conditions that will enable all to run full time. The New England depression is bound to be felt in the South.

"The answer is not altogether in the liquidating mills having obsolete machinery. There are many contributing causes to the present depression; but, we think there is a way out. Now is the time for a Moses to come forward and lead the mills in other lands. We must seek world markets for textile products.

"The United States is manufacturing more goods than it can consume. The idea of curtailment is to let the consumption catch up with the production. If we established world markets, we would not have to worry about overproduction, for the surplus would be disposed of in other countries. When this suggestion was made to one of the well-known New York selling houses, the comment was, 'England, France and Germany will have something to say about that.' Well, our position is, let them say what they please, but in the meantime sell our surplus goods.

"Immediately, the question is brought up: How can we sell our goods in other countries? The self-satisfied commission houses are certainly not prepared to undertake such a program. They have lived an easy life too long. But, it can be done, if a Moses will only appear. The initiative of the American people can certainly find a way to reach out for world textile markets. J. B. Duke did it with American tobacco. The Standard Oil Company, Ford Motor Company and others have done it; so why not sell our surplus textiles abroad?

"Cotton mills are built to run, and not to liquidate. No manufacturer wants to curtail or go off of night run if he can possibly avoid it. His plants are built to run and all he needs is orders. Orders are obtained by salesmen getting out and hunting for business. New York City is cluttered up with office salesmen; men who sit in luxurious office and wait for the buyers to come in. To sell goods, you have to hustle, and that is one of the evils of the textile industry today—it is controlled by office salesmen who are not willing to get out and dig up business.

"The Textile Institute is a step in the right direction. No one questions Walker D. Hines' ability and that he is doing his best to help the mills; but the one big thing that will help most has not been attempted yet, and that is sales stimulation through advertising and an attempt to reach the world markets. Mr. Hines can talk about the 'law of supply and demand,' 'the survival of the fittest,' 'grouping of mills manufacturing similar products,' 'curtailment,' 'night run,' 'new uses of cotton' and the many other things that might help; but, Mr. Hines is not a salesman. He has an analytical and statistical mind; but, unless he has had selling experience, he is not going to get at 'the meat in the coconut.'

"The big word in the textile industry, as it is in any other business, is S-A-L-E-S. Mills must have orders and. if the United States has absorbed all the goods it can and there is still a big surplus, to us it seems that the one thing to do is to market the surplus stock elsewhere. The Textile Institute can help tremendously by organizing a foreign department and searching the world for markets. Bankers will fall in line and no doubt assist in every way possible; but, the commission houses are not going to do anything about it until somebody 'gets on their necks,' and the mills are the ones to do it.

"There is too much brains and ability in this 'Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave' to talk about not being able to sell goods abroad and that we cannot meet foreign competition. A stick of dynamite under some of the commission houses will do more than all the statistical reports of the Textile Institute or the Department of Commerce.

"A brigade of live salesmen, who are willing to leave home for six months or a year with a kit of samples and a few interpreters, will do more for the textile industry by digging up business in foreign countries than curtailing, as we are at present, and waiting for consumption to catch up with production."

THE
VANDERBILT
HOTEL

Thirty-fourth Street East
at Park Avenue
NEW YORK

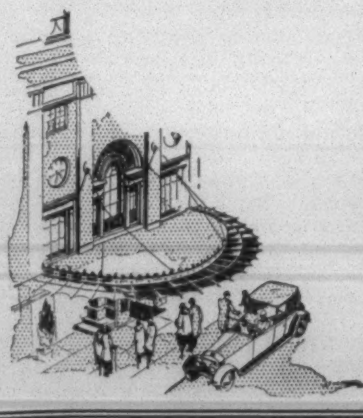
ADMIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill. It is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals. B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at the entrance.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

TARIFF

Single room with bath
$4.50 per day and up
Double room with bath
$8 per day and up

WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.



Scouring and Bleaching of Cotton Fabrics

A RECENT paper published in the Journal of The Textile Institute describes in detail recent discoveries in the removal of non-cellulose elements of cotton. The paper states that scientific research of scouring and bleaching for many years were neglected but due to modern developments in the chemistry of cellulose, fats and enzymes, much has been done recently to give valuable information that could be applied to the practical problems.

The most important substances to be removed from the cotton cellulose are starches, fats and similar compounds, pectins, proteins, pigments. and mineral matter. The dyer must remove these impurities as uniformly as possible or the dyed or bleached fabric will have defects, which will hinder the wetting-out and the penetration of bleaching agents, mordants, dyes, and finishing materials, thus causing uneven dyeing and uneven whites, which are detectable to the expert.

The importance of completely removing starch before kier boiling has only recently been emphasized. Experiments showed that if a grey cloth is treated with diastafor and then desized and the untreated cloth is scoured with 2.5 per cent caustic soda at 2 atmospheres pressure for six hours; the grey cloth which had not been desized contains 22 per cent more fat and material soluble in cold 5 per cent caustic soda than the treated cloth indicating that the colloidal starch forms on the cellulose a complex compound with the other colloids present, such as soaps, pentosans, etc., which assists removal by the kier liquor.

If cloth is soaked in water or exhausted lye and then piled there is to excessive hydrogenion concentra- a risk of attacking the cellulose, due tion and temperature, the action of bacteria, causing damp stains and the action of enzyme cellulose which can bring about the degradation of cellulose.

There is more safety if the starch is hydrolyzed to maltose by using diastatic amylase of vegetable or animal origin, as pure amylase does not attack cellulose, but if the cloth is not treated enough, residues remain, or the two components of starch are hydrolyzed to different degress. Also the other enzymes besides amylase attack the fat, wax, pectins, and peptones, and break down to a greater or less extent. Therefore there are always irregularities in the cloth pile.

If the dissolving of starch is carried out with acids until the iodine test fails, the cellulose might be broken down. However this may be done if applied with other means of desizing, such as using a systematic and well controlled, uniform and mild action in continuous rope form. If a pre-treatment with "actirin" is used soluble starch is formed, which can be removed by hot water washing in rope form. Summarizing the desizing methods it is better to combine two different methods; for example, a caustic boil followed by a sour, or else an enzyme steep followed by acid or alkaline treatment. It is also advisable to make the desizing operation as uniform as possible preferably by a continuous process.

The fats and fatty substances in cotton include besides the gycerides, the esters of higher alcohols. waxes, free fatty acids, alcohols and solid and liquid hydrocarbons. Those most resistant are the waxes, wax alcohols and hydrocarbons. These may be emulsified by the soaps formed or added to the liquor in the kier. It is very important that fat be eliminated for wetting-out is hastened. A well scoured and bleached print cloth when treated with a .05 per cent solution of alcohol-ether extract from a bleached cloth wets out in 5 seconds; with a 0.1 per cent solution in 25 seconds; and with 0.2 per cent wax, in one minute; while the untreated cloth wets out in 1½ seconds.

Pectins are not removed in a single bleaching operation but little by little through several processes. They are present in cotton between the cellulose crystallites. Due to this fact in order to remove them uniformly all operations should be as smooth as possible and by a continuous process.

Proteins or nitrogenous residues are still found in small quantities after scouring and bleaching, but are modified somewhat after the oxidizing action. Proteins thus have some influence on the white, and permanence of the white, of the bleached goods. Therefore, again it is necessary to give the goods as

Pigments or the colored substances of which there is a consid- uniform a bleaching as possible.

erable amount are distinguished by their pale yellowish brown color. Again this points out that in desizing, scouring and bleaching, a uniform treatment is necessary so that the impurities will be distributed evenly on the cloth.

The residues of pectins, proteins and colored substances left in chemicked cotton can be removed by a second boil and chemic, or more simply by a treatment with alkaline peroxide, thus giving a pure white.

The mineral matter acts as mordant to many dyestuffs and to remove them an acid treatment is treated with a silicate, the silicic necessary. If the cloth has been acid will remain in the cloth. De- peroxide treatment may be carried sizing, scouring, chemicking and pexoride treatment may be carried out safely as continuous operations; scouring cannot be so performed for the quantity of ether extract obtained from a cloth scoured in different types of kiers and at dieffrent points in a kier varies by as much as 18 per cent.

Sullivan Hardware Co.
Anderson, S. C.
Mill Supplies
All Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

VACATION TIME
TRY THE COOL PLACES
IN THE
SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
OF
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN TENNESSEE
AND
NORTH GEORGIA
"The Land of the Sky"

Jersey Seashore Resorts
Old Point Comfort
(Including
New Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel)
Virginia Beach
(Including New Hotel Cavalier)
Beaches at Ocean View (Norfolk)
Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville
Mountain and Lake Region of New England
Resorts on the Great Lakes
The Black Hills of South Dakota
Pacific Northwest ***Colorado***
California Resorts ***National Parks***
Lake Region of Canada
Canadian Northwest

REDUCED FARES
TO
ALL SUMMER TOURIST RESORTS
TICKETS ON SALE DAILY
BEGINING MAY 15TH, GOOD UNTIL OCTOBER 31ST
Write for List of Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding houses; also Boys' Camps and Girls' Camps

CONSULT TICKET AGENTS
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
General Offices and Plant
Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.
Framingham, Mass.
Greenville, S.C.
Knotters
Warp Tying Machines
Warp Drawing Machines
Automatic Spoolers
High Speed Warpers

SELLING AGENTS
for
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.
79-83 Leonard Street
New York
[illegible] St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company
39-41 Thomas St. New York
Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
320 Broadway, New York City
Sole Selling Agents for
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.
Established 1828
43 and 45 Worth Street, New York
Selling Agents For
Southern Cotton Mills
Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghia (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington Sears & Company
93 Franklin St., Boston 66 Worth St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Dallas
Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.
Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products
BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY
320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC.
55 Leonard St., New York
Philadelphia Office: Drexel Building New England Office: Pawtucket, R. I.
Selling Agents for
GREY COTTON GOODS
CARDED YARNS COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York. — Trading in cotton goods for the week continued active in print cloths and some of the other unfinished lines. Business done so far this month has been the best of any month this year. Print cloths sales have run ahead of production and these has been an encouraging increase in unfilled orders. The converting trade was in the market for a fair amount of sheeting. The bag trade also bought fairly well.

Sales of denims have increased since the lower prices were named and some mills have booked a very substantial business, the best business being done with the cutting-up trade. Sales of colored sheets, pillow cases, blankets and other similar goods for fall delivery was steady during the week.

In print cloths 64x60s sold in fair volume for October-November, and in some instances December at 7¼c in the morning; then firmed to 7⅜c and sold in moderate quantities at this level for October and November. The 60x48s were moved at 6 5-16s in a few instances, but bids at this level were shortly turned down and sales were made at 6⅜c. On 68x72s, the most active number, good yardage was reached for the last three months of the year at 8⅝c and the market soon firmed to 8¾c with bids turned down. The 80 squares were well cleaned out from buying of the last few days and were at no time Friday to be had under 10⅜c, and then only in moderate amounts and in scattered lots. Sales of 72x76s were made in a small way at 9⅜c with 9½c generally asked. Other print cloths were unchanged in price with a few sales of 48 squares 7.15-yard at 5½c and 8.20-yard at 4¾c. Spot 28-inch 64x60s were quoted at 6c, and bids of 5⅝c on contract 27-inch were turned down. Factors estimated remaining stocks of 68x72s at about a million yards, and 60s and 48s stocks were appreciably reduced.

There were no material changes in sheeting prices, with the exception that, in several instances, the lower figure of a range could not be done. There had been reports that some 31-inch, 5.00-yard, had been sold during the week, in quantity at three-eighths, but the market was considered at 6½ net. For 5 50 yard, 5¾ net had been paid, with 5⅞ net considered the market at the close.

Business in low count 30-inch, 7-ounce ,osnaburgs, at 11½; 40-inch, 7-ounce, part waste, was again reported at 11¾ to 12. There had been fair business during the week in wide osnaburgs with the tire trade. The converting trade had bought the 40-inch, 7-ounce clean, at 14 cents, and the 40-inch, 3.50 yard part waste at 8 cents.

Rayon and cotton mixtures, some in the higher price ranges moved in moderate lots, and better inquiry was shown. Manufacturers of bed spreads and the like were showing greater interest in gray cloths and in some instances covering. Inquiry was about for some of the rayon warp poplins used in this trade, and a number of specialties were being offered by various mills. A little interest was being shown in some taffetas of 150 denier rayon filling and 20s and 30s cotton warp at prices ranging in the vicinity of 21c, depending on construction and mill make.

Fair interest continued on some of the combed broadcloths. Compared with recent weeks, the sales of the popular standard and subcounts have totaled a nice quantity during the past several days. Spots of certain wanted makes seem to have been rather well cleaned up, especially as regards the 144x76 singles. Spots and contracts of good makes of this style sold at 18½ cents, some centers telling of sales into December. There were sales of 128x68 combed into the middle of October at 16 and 16½ cents in the East, depending upon the make; and some Southern goods sold at 16¾ cents. Various styles in the two-ply and single category have sold in a fair way, at prices ranging from 23 and 23¼ cents upwards.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5⅞
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s..	7⅜
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	10⅜
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11¾
Brown sh't'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9¾
Brown sheetings, stand.......	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz.	21 -22½
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P STEVENS & CO., Inc.
23 Thomas Street
New York City

he Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Yarn trade showed considerable improvement at the end of the week, sales on Friday and Saturday being considerably larger. Some rather large orders were placed, with deliveries, in some instances, running as far ahead as May of next year. The best demand came from the weavers and the insulating trades. Prices were firmer and somewhat higher under the better buying and the higher cotton market. Weaving mills were in the market for two-ply chain warps and two-ply skeins, the most popular numbers being 8s, 10s and 12s.

The volume of inquiry during the week was larger than it has been for some time and the trade was hopeful that it is to be a forerunner of much more active trading. Buying interest was undobtedly greater and while many consumers are still moving very cautiously, buyers as a whole were inclined to cover more freely. In some cases they raised their bids, but only where they wanted small lots promptly. There has been very little quotable change in prices since the first of the month. It is further explained that most of the spinners are holding to present asking prices not because of the expectation that cotton will sell materially higher in the near future, but simply because present market quotations for yarns are on a basis equivalent to about 17 cents for cotton. The customary margin of the yarn mills has been so reduced, it is pointed out, that they lose nothing by waiting.

With the larger trade in cotton goods, it is hoped that the demand for yarn will be materially better. Many weavers who purchase yarns in this market are getting larger order and few of them have adequate stocks of yarn on hand. The continued delay in buying, that has characterized the yarn situation for months, is expected to bring out much better business within the next few weeks.

Reports from the hosiery trade tell of improving conditions and knitters are expected to need larger supplies of yarns from now on.

The quotations in this market were published as follows:

Southern Single Skeins

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Skeins

4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
16s	35½
20s	37
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49
50s	58½

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
30s	40½
40s	49½

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones

8s	32½
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler

8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s,	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones

10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION
Victrolyn
Reg. U. S. Patent Office
A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Bosson & Lane
Works and Office , Atlantic, Mass.

CATLIN YARN COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
Commission Merchants
Cotton Yarn
SOUTHERN OFFICE:
1017 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WENTWORTH
Double Duty Travelers
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.
Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Reg. U. S. P. O.

RIDLEY WATTS & Co.
Commission *Merchants*
TRADE MARK
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
BOSTON BALTIMORE ST. LOUIS

SLIP-NOT
BETTER LEATHER BELTING
MADE ONLY IN
ONE QUALITY
FOR WEAVING and BLEACHING
FOR SPINNING and CARDING
Manufactured by
SLIP-NOT BELTING CORP.
KINGSPORT, TENN.
Distributed by
PIEDMONT SUPPLY COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

Want Department

Wanted

One Card Grinder.
One Roving Frame Fixer.
Address El Paso Cotton Mill, El Paso, Texas

Position Wanted

Second hand job in large cloth room or small cloth room as overseer. Have two years experience as cloth room overseer. W. E. Cuthbertson, Union, S. C.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN

Through The
Bulletin Want Department
Read in more than 95% of the
Southern Textile Mills

Rate: $1.50 per inch per insertion

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"
"Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price $1.00 Each

Order from
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

For The
SOFTEST FINISH
And Most Level Dyeing On Silk,
Rayon, Cotton And Mixtures
Use
DYERSOL

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
WALTER M. FAILOR
Box 989 Charlotte, N. C.

NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORP.
41 PARK ROW NEW YORK, N. Y.

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: $1.50 per inch per insertion

SHIPPING CONTAINERS
WOOD WIREBOUND CORRUGATED

Leak-proof Lea Kraft
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

CORRUGATED BOXES

DAVID M. LEA & COMPANY, INC.
Established 1869
Richmond, Va.

VEG TAN
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.
Hoboken, N. J.
Direct Factory Representatives in the South
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick Jackson Jesse W. Stribling
I. E. Wynne
Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

U.S. RING TRAVELER CO.

"Where Quality Counts"
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN
Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.
FOR FINE YARNS—
Use OUR SPECIALLY TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET"
Patent No. 1,636,992.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only $1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on ginghams, awning and ticking; can dye sulpher vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505.
overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding, spinning or weaving in large mill. Most of experience on plain sheeting. Age 36. On present job 10 years. Married but no children. No. 5513.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. Would consider position as second hand in weaving in large mill. 20 years experience on dobby weaves and silk. Age 50. Two in family work in mill. No. 5514.

WANT position as general office assistant. Young woman, age 26, graduate Limestone College and of Draughn Business College. Two years in mill office as shipping clerk and assistant book-keeper. Understand all office and clerical work. No. 5515.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced, practical and efficient. Best of references. No. 5516.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer in cotton mill. More than ten years experience in some of the largest shops in the South. Haxe building experience and understand large turbines. No. 5517.

WANT position as napper and cloth room overseer. Age 37; 18 years experience on sheetings, drills, denims, osnaburgs and canton flannels. Experienced napper and finisher. No. 5518.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Familiar with all kinds white goods. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Best references. No. 5519.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning in large mill, or both in medium sized mill. Ten years on present job. Best references. No. 5520.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Experienced on C. & K. and Stafford automatic looms. Good hand to start up new or reconstruct old machinery. Well educated and good references. No. 5521.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with fancies and colored work, but prefer large yarn mill for a change. No. 5522.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5523.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning or both. Familiar with white and colored work. Age 36. Best of references. No. 5524.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving; experienced on all kinds of white and fancy goods. Now employed but want larger job. No. 5525.

WANT position as superintendent; understand plain and fancy goods. Would like a mill on fancies. Can save money for any mill. Best of references. No. 5526.

WANT position as engineer. Want mill seeking engineering advice, mill layout, etc., to write to me. Have no connection with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Best references. No. 5527.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Eight years on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 20 years experience on sheetings, drill duck, sateen, moleskin, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, etc., on all kinds of looms. Age 40 and good references. No. 5529.

WANT position as sueprintendent yarn or plain weave mill. Superintendent in present position eleven years. Familiar with buying and selling. Best references. No. 5530.

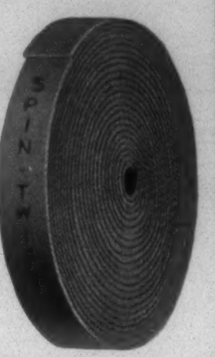
WANT position as fixer of fly frames, or as second hand in carding, or card grinder. 15 years experience. Have other help for the mill. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Know the work from ground up on print cloth sheeting drills and colored work. Eleven years as superintendent and manager for one mill which was sold; left me unemployed. Age 49, good references. Married. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with jacquard and fine silk weaves as well as all others. Thoroughly capable experienced and efficient. Best of references. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience, and best of references as to character and ability. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Would accept position as carder or spinner in large mill. if any chance for advancement soon. Ten years as superintendent on present job. Age 37, best of references. No. 5535.



AKRON
Leather Belting
Most Economical

Once Tried
Always Specified

The Akron Belting Company
Akron, Ohio

Greatly Reduced Fares

IT COSTS LESS

TRAVEL BY TRAIN

THE SAFEST
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
THE MOST RELIABLE

Tickets sold daily

Round trip tickets, between stations distance 150 miles or less — —	Limit 1 day from date sale .	One and a third (1 and ⅓) fare *for round trip* only 2.4c a mile
Round trip tickets, between stations distance 150 miles or less — —	Limit 5 days from date sale .	One and a half (1 and ½) fare *for round trip* only 2.7c a mile

GOOD IN PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS

Newest and most economical ticket ever offered — — — — —
The 10-trip ticket — —
The 20-trip ticket — —
The 30-trip ticket — —

Between any two stations on Southern Railway System for *period 6 months.*
Good for *individual purchaser* and between stations distance 200 miles or less.

The 10-trip ticket	[illegible]
The 20-trip ticket	2c
The 30-trip ticket	1.8c

GOOD IN COACHES ONLY

For further information see any Southern Railway System Ticket Agent or WRITE

E. N. AIKEN, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Landscape Service

Landscape Architects, engineers and tree surgeons. Mill Villages planned and laid out. Large and small estates, home grounds, parks, cemeteries and playgrounds laid out and graded, sown to grass or sodded and landscaped. Shade trees, evergreens, blooming shrubs and other ornamental plants furnished and planted. Thorough tree survery practiced. All our work is guaranteed. We come to you at any place.

Southern Landscape Service
1411 Independence Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.
Phone Hemlock 6477

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- **Accountants—**
  - Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- **Air Conditioners—**
  - American Moistening Co.
  - The Bahnson Co.
  - Carrier Engineering Corp.
  - Parks-Cramer Co.
  - Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- **Architects and Mill Engineers—**
  - Sirrine, J. E. & Co.
- **Ash Handling Equipment—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Automatic Feeds for Cotton—**
  - H. & B American Machine Company.
  - The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Whitin Machine Works.
- **Automatic Spoolers—**
  - Barber-Colman Co.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
- **Automatic Stop Motion—**
  - Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- **Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**
  - Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- **Ball Bearings—**
  - Charles Bond Company.
  - Fafnir Bearing Co.
  - S K F Industries, Inc.
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Balers—**
  - Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
  - Economy Baler Co.
- **Baling Presses—**
  - Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
  - Economy Baler Co.
- **Balling Machines—**
  - Draper Corporation.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
- **Baskets—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - W. T. Lane & Bros.
- **Beaming and Warping Machinery—**
  - Barber-Colman Co.
  - Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
  - Draper Corporation.
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
- **Beam Heads—**
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
- **Beams (All Steel)—**
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
- **Beams, Warper—**
  - Washburn
- **Bearings (Ball)—**
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - S K F Industries, Inc.
  - Steel Heddle Mfg Co.
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Bearings (Roller)—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
  - S K F Industries.
  - Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- **Bearing, Shaft—**
  - Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- **Bearings, Textile Machinery—**
  - Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- **Bearings (Tapered Roller)—**
  - Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- **Bearings (Thrust)—**
  - Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- **Belt Conveyors—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Belt Tighteners—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Link-Belt Co.
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Belting—**
  - The Akron Belting Co.
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
  - Fabreeka Belting Co.
  - Gastonia Belting Co.
  - Graton & Knight Co.
  - Greenville Belting Co.
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
  - Slip-Not Belting Corp.
  - Ton-Tex Corporation
- **Belt Cement—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Graton & Knight Co.
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
- **Belt Contactors—**
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Belt Dressing—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - E. F Houghton & Co.
  - Graton & Knight Co.
- **Belt Lacing—**
  - E F. Houghton & Co.
- **Belt Wax—**
  - E. C. Atkins & Co.
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Graton & Knight Co.
- **Belting (Link)**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Link-Belt Co.
  - Morse Chain Co.
  - Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- **Belting (Round Cord)—**
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
- **Bicarbonate of Soda—**
  - Mathieson Alkali Works ,Inc.
- **Bleacheries—**
  - Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
- **Bleaching Chemical—**
  - Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
  - Borne, Scrymser Co.
  - Bosson & Lane
  - J. B. Ford Co.
  - Seydel Chemical Co.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
  - Chas H Stone
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Bobbins and Spools—**
  - American Bobbin Co.
  - David Brown Co.
  - Courtney, Dana S. Co.
  - Draper Corporation.
  - Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
  - Lowell Shuttle Co.
  - Walter L. Parker Co.
  - U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- **Bolts and Nuts—**
  - Standard Nut & Bolt Co.
- **Boxes (Corrugated)—**
  - David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- **Box Shooks—**
  - David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- **Boxes (Wirebound)—**
  - David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- **Blowers and Blower Systems—**
  - Carrier Engineering Co.
  - Parks-Cramer Co.
- **Brushes—**
  - Atlanta Brush Co.
  - Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- **Brushing Machine—**
  - Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- **Bobbin Stripper—**
  - Terrell Machine Co.
- **Bunch Builders—**
  - Draper Corporation.
  - H & B American Machine Company.
- **Calenders—**
  - H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
  - B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
  - Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- **Calender Roll Grinders—**
  - B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- **Canvas and Leather Lug Straps—**
  - E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- **Canvas and Leather Loom Pickers—**
  - E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- **Canvas and Leather Loom Strapping—**
  - E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- **Counters—**
  - Veeder-Root, Inc.
- **Dobby Cords—**
  - E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- **Cards—**
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - H & B American Machine Company.
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Card Clothing—**
  - Ashworth Bros.
  - Charlotte Mfg. Co.
  - Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- **Card Grinding Machinery—**
  - Dronsfield Bros.
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
  - H & B American Machine Company.
  - Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Card Stripper—**
  - Abington Textile Machinery Co.
- **Carrier Aprons—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Castings (Brass and Bronze)—**
  - Moccasin Bushing Co.
- **Caustic Soda—**
  - Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc.
  - Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
  - Chas. H. Stone
- **Certified Public Accountants—**
  - Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- **Chain Belts and Drives—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
  - Link-Belt Co.
  - Morse Chain Co.
  - Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- **Check Straps—**
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
- **Chemicals—**
  - American Aniline & Extract Co.
  - Chemical and Dye Corp
  - E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
  - J. B Ford Co.
  - Hart Products Corp.
  - Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc
  - Seydel Chemical Co.
  - Seydel-Woolley Co.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
  - Chas H Stone
  - Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
  - Jacques Wolf & Co.
- **Cleaning Agents—**
  - The Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - E F Houghton & Co.
  - Oakite Products, Inc.
  - Chas. H. Stone
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Cloth Folders—**
  - Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- **Cloth Inspecting Machines—**
  - Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- **Cloth Presses—**
  - Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc
  - Economy Baler Co
- **Cloth Room Machinery—**
  - Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- **Clutches— (Friction)—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Link-Belt Company.
  - Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Cloth Winders and Doublers—**
  - Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- **Coal Handling Machinery—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Combs—**
  - Emmons Loom Harness Co.
  - Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- **Combs (Beamers. Warpers, Slashers)—**
  - Draper Corporation.
  - T. C. Entwistle Co.
- **Commission Merchants—**
  - J. P. Stevens
  - Catlin & Co.
  - The Farish Co.
  - Mauney Steel Co.
  - Watts, Ridley & Co.
- **Compressors (Air)—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- **Condensers—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- **Conditioning Machines—**
  - American Moistening Co.
  - Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- **Cones (Paper)—**
  - Sonoco Products Co.
- **Conveying Systems—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Cooler (Air)—**
  - —See Humidifying Apparatus.
- **Cost Specialists—**
  - Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- **Cotton—**
  - Newburger Cotton Co.
- **Cotton Machinery—**
  - Ashworth Bros.
  - Barber-Colman Co.
  - Collins Bros. Machine Co.
  - Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
  - Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
  - Draper Corporation.
  - T. C Entwistle Co.
  - Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
  - Foster Machine Co.
  - H. & B. American Machine Co.
  - Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
  - National Ring Traveler Co.
  - Roy, B. S. & Son
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
  - Stafford Co., The.
  - Terrell Machine Co.
  - Tolhurst Machine Works
  - Universal Winding Co.
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- **Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
  - H & B American Machine Company.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Cotton Softeners—**
  - Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
  - Borne, Scrymser Co.
  - Bosson & Lane
  - Hart Products Corp.
  - Oakite Products, Inc.
  - Seydel-Woolley Co.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
  - Chas. H. Stone
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Cotton Stock Drying Machines—**
  - The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
  - C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
- **Cotton Waste Machinery—**
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Couplings (Flexible)—**
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Couplings (Shaft)—**
  - Charles Bond Company
  - Link-Belt Co.
  - T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- **Cranes—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Desizing Materials—**
  - Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
- **Dobby Chain—**
  - Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- **Doffing Boxes—**
  - Rogers Fibre Co.
- **Doublers—**
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
  - Universal Winding Co.
- **Doublers (Yarn)—**
  - Foster Machine Co.
- **Drives (Silent Chain)—**
  - Charles Bond Co.
  - Link-Belt Co
  - Morse Chain Co.
  - Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- **Drop Wires—**
  - Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
  - Draper Corporation.
  - Greist Mfg. Co.
  - R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- **Dryers (Centrifugal)—**
  - Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
  - Tolhurst Machine Co.
- **Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**
  - H W Butterworth & Sons Co
  - Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- **Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Materials—**
  - Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
- **Dyestuffs and Chemicals—**
  - American Aniline & Extract Co.
  - Borne, Scrymser Co.
  - Bosson & Lane
  - Chemical & Dye Corp.
  - E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
  - General Dyestuffs Corp.
  - A. Klipstein & Co.
  - John D. Lewis
  - National Aniline & Chemical Co.
  - Newport Chemical Works
  - Sandoz Chemical Co.
  - Chas. H. Stone
  - Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Dye Works—**
  - Franklin Process Co.
- **Electrical Engineers—**
  - R. H. Bouligny, Inc.
- **Electric Fans—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
  - General Electric Co.
- **Electric Hoists—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co
- **Electric Lighting—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
  - General Electric Co.
- **Electric Motors—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
  - Fairbanks-Morse & Co.
  - General Electric Co.
  - Lincoln Electric Co.
- **Electrical Engineers—**
  - Harrison-Wright Co.
- **Electric Supplies—**
  - General Electric Co.
- **Elevators—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Engineers (Mill)—**
  - ——See Architects and Mill Engineers
- **Engineers (Ventilating)—**
  - American Moistening Co.
  - Bahnson Co.
  - Carrier Engineering Corp.
  - Paks-Cramer Co.
  - See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- **Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**
  - Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
  - Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- **Extractors—**
  - Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
  - Tolhurst Machine Works
- **Fences (Iron and Wire)—**
  - Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- **Fibre Specialties—**
  - Rogers Fibre Co.
- **Finishing Compounds—**
  - Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
  - Borne, Scrymser Co.
  - D. & M. Co.
  - Hart Products Corp.
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
  - Seydel Chemical Co.
  - Seydel-Woolley Co.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
  - Takamine Laboratory. Inc.
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Finishing Machinery—**
  - ——See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
  - Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- **Flat Wall Paint —**
  - E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- **Fluted Rolls—**
  - Collins Bros. Machine Co.
  - Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
  - H & B American Machine Company.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—**
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
  - Whitin Machine Works
  - Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- **Flyers—**
  - H & B American Machine Company.
  - Saco-Lowell Shops
  - Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
  - Whitin Machine Works
- **Frames—**
  - Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- **Friction Clutches—**
  - ——See Clutches
- **Friction Leathers—**
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
- **Garment Dyeing Machines—**
  - Klauder Waldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co
- **Garnett Roll Grinders—**
  - B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- **Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Gears—**
  - Charles Bond Co.
  - Ferguson Gear Co.
  - Link-Belt Company
- **Grab Buckets—**
  - Link-Belt Co.
- **Greases—**
  - Arabol Mfg. Co.
  - Borne, Scrymser Co.
  - Adam Cook's Sons, Inc.
  - E. F. Houghton & Co.
  - N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
  - Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
  - L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
  - Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- **Grease Cups—**
  - Link-Belt Company.
- **Gudgeon Rolls—**
  - Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
  - Washburn
  - Roy, B. S. & Son Co.

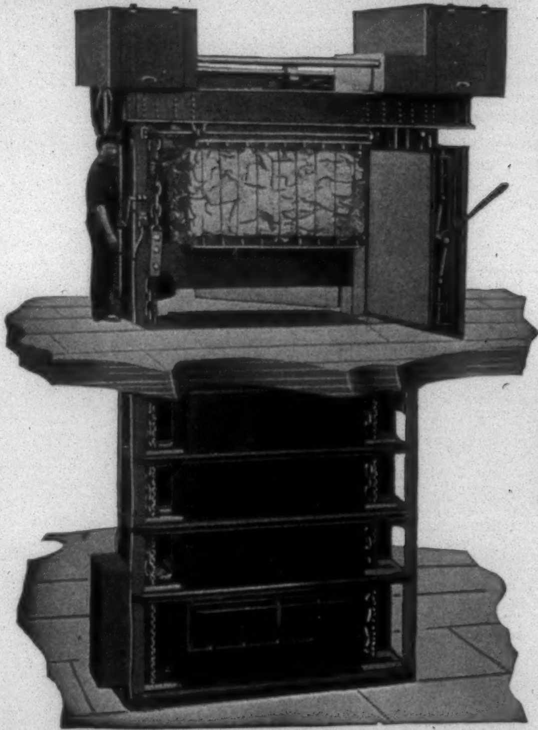
CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Grinding Wheels
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Hand Knotters—
Barber-Colman Co.
Hand Stripping Cards—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Hangers (Ball and Socket)—
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Company.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Hangers (Shaft)—
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Company
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Hardware Supplies—
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Harness Twine—
Garland Mfg. Co.
Harness and Frames—
——See Heddles and Frames
Harness Leathers—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Heddles and Frames—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
J. H. Williams Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hosiery Drying Forms—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
J. H. Williams Co.
Hosiery Dyeing Machines—
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Humidifiers—
American Moistening Co.
Bahnson Co
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Hydro-Extractors—
Tolhurst Machine Co.
Hydrogen Peroxide—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Hydrosulphites—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Indicating Recording and Controlling Instruments—
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
Indigo Dyeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Kettles (Dye)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Kettles (Mixing)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Kettles (Starch)—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Knit Goods Finishing Machines—
Kaumagraph Co.
Knitting Lubricants—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Knotters—
Barber-Colman Co.
Landscape Architect—
E. S. Draper
Southern Landscape Service.
Laundry Machinery—
Tolhurst Machine Works
Lease Rods—
Washburn
Leather Packings—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Leather Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Leather Strapping—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Leather Straps—
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Liquid Chlorine—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works. Inc.
Looms—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Stafford Co., The
Loom Drop Wires—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Greist Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Harness—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Loom Reeds—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Loom Supplies—
Charles Bond Co.
Draper Corporation.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Lubricants—
Adam Cooks Sons, Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm. C Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Inc.
Standard Oil Co.
The Texas Co.
Lug Straps—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Machinery Enamel—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Mangles—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.,
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Markers—
Kaumagraph Co.
Measuring and Folding Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Mercerizing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Metal Paint—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Meters—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Mill Architects—
——See Architects.
Mill Lighting—
——See Electric Lighting.
Mill Starches—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Mill Supplies—
Charles Bond Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Greist Mfg. Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Mill Trucks—
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Mill White—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Napper Clothing—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Napper Roll Grinders—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Non-Breakable Hack Saw Blades—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Oils—
The Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
A. W. Harris Oil Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Wm C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Standard Oil Co.
The Texas Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Oils (Rayon)—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Opening Machinery—
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Overhaulers—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Overseaming and Overedging Machines—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Packing Cases (Wood)—
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
Paints—
DuPont de Nemours Co., E. I.
The Glidden Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Patents—
Paul B. Eaton
Picker Gears—
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Pickers (Leather)—
Charles Bond Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Pickers and Lappers—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Picker Loops—
E. H Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Picker Sticks—
Charles Bond Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Piece Dyeing Marhinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Pipe and Fittings—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Portable Elevators—
Link-Belt Co.
Pinboards—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—
Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Whitin Machint Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Presses—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Power Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Porcelain Guides and Parts—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Printing Machinery—
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
Pulleys (Cast Iron)—
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Company.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Quillers—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Universal Winding Co.
Quill Cleaners—
Terrell Machine Co.
Quill Boards—
Washburn
Raw Stock Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk—
American Glanzstoff Corp.
Celanese Corp. of America
Commercial Fibre Co.
Duplan Silk Corp.
DuPont Rayon Co.
The Viscose Co.
Receptacles—
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Reeds—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Reels—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rings—
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Ring Spinning Frames—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Ring Traveler—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Roller Leather—
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
R. Newmann & Co.
Roll Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rolls—
American Bobbin Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Washburn.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc
Rolls (Metal)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
Roller Bearings—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Rope Drives—
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Round Leather Harness Straps—
E. H Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
Roving Cans and Boxes—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Roving Machinery—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Manhine & Press Co., Inc.
Saddles —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Sanitary Fountains—
——See Drinking Fountains.
Scouring Powders—
Arabol Mfg. Co., The
Bosson & Lane
Ford, J. B. Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—
Oakite Products, Inc.
Sesquicarbonate of Soda—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—
Amory, Browne & Co.
Curran & Barry
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.
Iselin-Jefferson Co.
W. H. Langley & Co.
Leslie, Evans & Co.
Reeves Bros.
Wellington, Sears & Co
Sewing Machines and Supplies—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—
——See Power Transmission Machinery
Shear Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Shell Rolls—
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Shuttles—
David Brown Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
J. H. Williams Co., The
Silent Chain Drives—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co.
Silver Steel Hack Saw Blades—
E. C. Atkins & Co.
Singeing Machinery—
H W Butterworth & Sons Co
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery C
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Sizing Machines—
Charles B. Johnson
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Sizing Starches, Gums—
Arabol Mfg Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sizing Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corp.
D. & M. Co.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
John P. Marston & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Skein Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Divi sion, H. W. Butterworth & Sons C
Skewers—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Slashers—
Charles B. Johnson
H & B American Machine Compan
Saco-Lowell Shops
Slasher Combs—
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co
Soaps—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Soda Ash—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Arnold. Hoffman & Co., Inc
Borne, Scrymser Co.
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
Chas H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemica Co.
Sodium Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemica Co.
Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Softeners (Oil)—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Spindles—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Spindle Repairers—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Spinning Frame Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—
Washburn
Spinning Rings—
Collins Bros, Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Spinning Tapes—
American Textile Banding Co.
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rope Corp.
Spool—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Spoolers—
Draper Corporation.
High Speed Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)—
Foster Machine & Foundry Co.
Sprockets—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co
Link-Belt Company.
Sprockets, Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Squeeze Rolls—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co
Starch—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Inc
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Steel (Electric Furnace)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Steel (Open Hearth)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Steel (Special Analysis)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co
Stencil Machines—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Stencil Papers—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co
Stripper Cards—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
Sulphur Dyeing Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Tanks—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Tape—
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rope Corp.
Temperature Regulators, Pressure—
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
Taylor Instrument Cos.
Temples—
Draper Corporation.
Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Henry L. Scott & Co.
Textile Castings—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Cost Engineers
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
Textile Dryers—
American Moistening Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Textile Gums—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Textile Machinery Specialties—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Soda—
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works
Thermometers—
Taylor Instrument Cos.
Thermostats—
Taylor Instrument Cos
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn
Trademarking Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Transfer Stamps—
Kaumagraph Co.
Transmission—
S K F Industries.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
Transmission Belts—
Charles Bond Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
T. B. Woods Sons Co.
Toilets—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Transmission Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
Traveler Cups—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co
Trucks (Mill)—
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Trucks for Pin Boards—
Washburn
Tubes (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.
Turbines (Steam)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Tubing (Seamless Steel)—
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Twister Rings—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co
Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Varnishes—
The Glidden Co.
Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Warp Drawing Machines—
Barber-Colman Co.
Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Warp Conditioners—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Warp Dressing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
Seyel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Warp Sizing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
Washers (Fibre)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Copr.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
Lincoln Electric Co.
Whizzers—
Tolhurst Machine Works
Winders—
Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.
Winders (Skein)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
Windows—
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
Yardage Clocks—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Tension Device—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Presses—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc
Economy Baler Co.
Yarns (Cotton)—
American Yarn and Processing Co
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarns (Mercerized)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarn Testing Machines—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF Waste Press



Up-Stroke Hydraulic Performance, Electric Operated

Saves
First Cost
Pits
Floor Space
Labor
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste, Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.

ECONOMY BALER CO., ANN ARBOR, DEPT. T. B., MICH.

SIZOL TRADE-MARK

The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas — W. H. Gibson
Griffin, Ga. — W. T. Osteen
Greenville, S. C., — W. W. Greer

HOTEL IMPERIAL

Broadway at Thirty-second Street
New York City

Radial Center of All Transportation Lines

Within Walking Distance of Everything Running

RATES

One Person

Rooms Without Bath	$2.00 up
Rooms With Bath	2.50 up

Two Persons

Rooms Without Bath	$3.50 up
Rooms With Bath	4.00 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	6.00 up

Your Valued Patronage Solicited

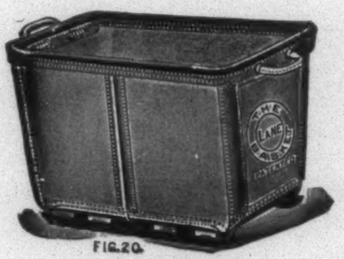


FIG.20.
[illegible] Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Combine utmost durability with perfect protection to contents.

Made of extra strong Lane woven canvas with the Lane Patented indestructible spring steel frame with renewable hardwood shoes and cross supporting slats.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE

The "Picker" in the Loom tests Shuttle Quality

Like the old Dempsey wallop the "picker" delivers a series of smashing blows all day long. A tough battle for a weak shuttle.

Here's one made by old trainers. Williams shuttles stand up under severe tests, because they're made with extreme care and selected materials. . . . Put some in your looms and see.

* * *

Heddles and
Heddle Frames
on Quick Delivery

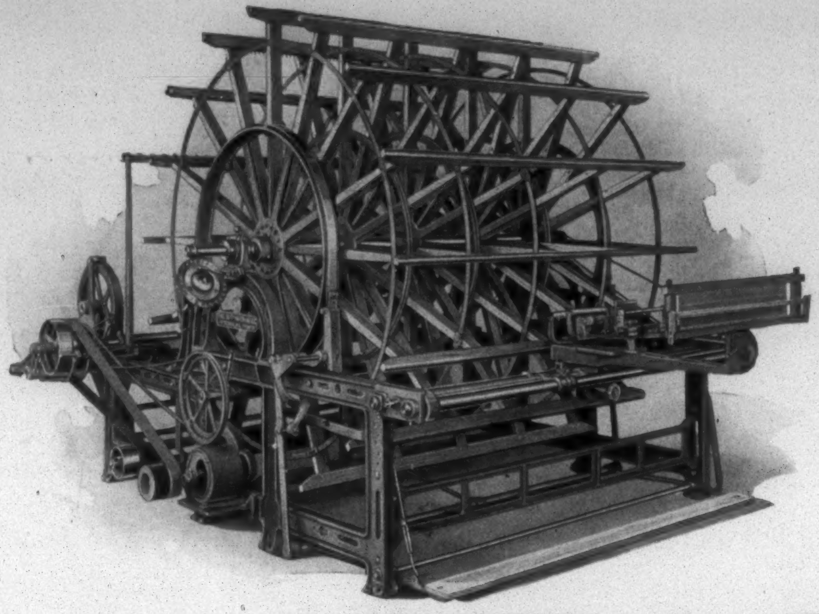
The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.
GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

ITS TRADE A MARK SIPP

RAYON WARPER

ITS TRADE A MARK SIPP



Latest HEAVY constructed
Rayon or Silk Warper

Simple and easy to operate

Arranged for either overhead belt or
individual motor drive

With Roller Bearings and many
other improvements

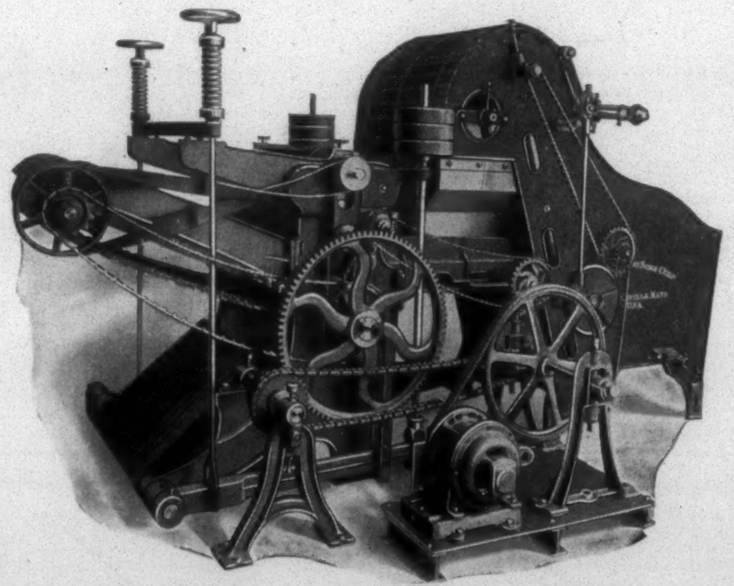
Both 6 and 8 yard and any width
to suit your requirements

Also Skein WINDERS for Rayon, Silk or Mercerized Yarns

Southern Agent
G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.

ITS TRADE A MARK SIPP

The Sipp Machine Company
Paterson, N. J.

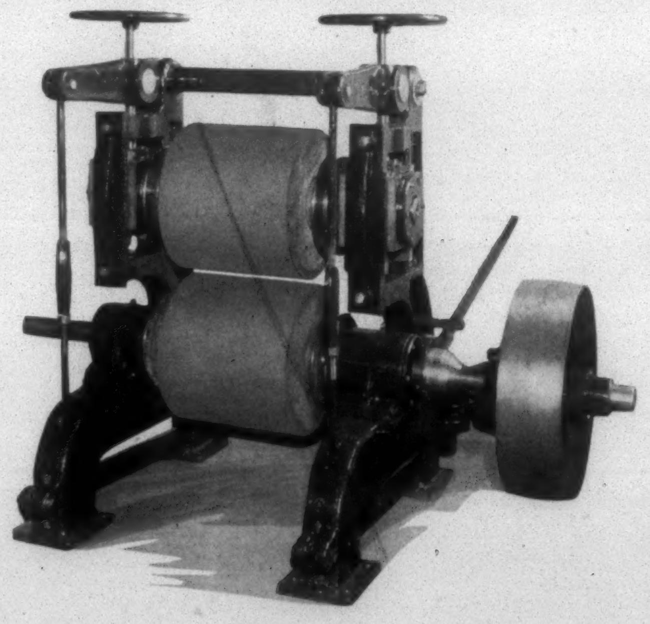


Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP, Graniteville, Mass.
Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines
Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



"Shafco" Squeeze Machine

Squeeze Rolls covered with heavy density rubber. Size of Rolls 18" x 18", all Thrust Bearings of heavy duty bronze, Main Journals carried on heavy duty roller bearings.

The Machine is of low design, easily accessible and is driven by powerful quick acting clutch pulley.

Write for prices and deliveries

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

HAPPY GIRLS CLUB, CANE BRAKE COTTON MILLS, UNIONTOWN, ALA.

One year ago, Sept. 15, 1927, four girls met in a private home and organized this club. Their next meeting was in a vacant room, where they sat on the floor, sewed and made plans for their work.

Now they have 31 active members, all deeply interested in the club and its wonderful possibilities for community good. We are sorry that all members were not present when the above picture was made,—but they are all good looking and full of pep.

They now have a nice Club House, kitchen, dining room and living room, completely and handsomely furnished. The house belongs to the company, but the rest is the property of the club.

Preparing banquets is their delight, and the mill officials declare that these girls are perfect in this line. On Saturday night, Sept. 15th, they prepared supper for the officials and overseers of all three California Cotton Mills (Alabama and Sunset plants), of Selma, and Cane Brake plant of Uniontown, Ala.), which was so highly appreciated that $20.00 was given to the girls as a present, and as a birthday gift to the club.

Mr. Funderburk, our superintendent, wants it distinctly understood that no girls can beat his, either in good looks or culinary accomplishments.

By the way, the president and leader of the Happy Girls Club is the daughter of our own "Billy Joe," so no wonder it is such a success.

HAPPY GIRLS CLUB UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Top Row, Left to Right—Sadie Gray Stringer, Mrs. T. F. Boozer, Mrs. S. W. Guthrie, Lenora Combs, Secretary; Mrs. Inez Combs Yelverton.

Second Row—Amanda Griffin, Annie Mae Gates, Alice Lee Combs, Katherine Phillips, Gladys Rain Russell, Vice-President; Barbara McRae, Mrs. Ware Phillips.

Bottom Row—Lennie Mars, Annie Mae Stringer, Georgia Stringer, Margaret Buckner, Mrs. Alma Trim, Inez Gates, Treasurer; Mrs. Violet Miller Nance, President and Leader.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Hannah Pickett Mills.

Mr. John R. Patterson has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent. (Mr. J. W. Jenkins is superintendent.) Mr. Arch White is carder; Messrs. C. M. Stewart, Will Teague and William Craft are card grinders; Mr. Arrie Hight is spinner, and Mr. Arch White, weaver.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Howell, Sept. 2nd, a daughter; to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Inman, Aug. 21st, a son; to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bailey, Sept. 12th, a son.

Mrs. Henry Rye and little son, Earl, of Laurinburg, were the week-end guests of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Manly Rye.

"The Carders Club" is a new organization for the purpose of helping each other. Small weekly dues are paid, and if a member gets sick, the club pays doctor bills and other expenses.

We think that "For Her Children's Sake" is going to be a mighty good story. C. M. S.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Community News.

Sunday School Day was observed at Smyre church Sunday, September 6th. The program, "Working Together," was given under the leadership of Mrs. S. A. Lanier, assisted by Miss Audrey Ratchford and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and every class of the Sunday school was represented from the beginner class through the adult classes.

The Busy Bee Club met at the Community House Monday evening and elected officers for the coming year as follows: Mona Joy, president; Fannie Bryant, secretary;

(Continued on Page 4)

Becky Ann's Own Page

THOSE WHO ARE COMING, LET US HAVE YOUR ACCEPTANCE TO OUR INVITATION, PLEASE.

Say, you girl correspondents! See your superintendents and ask them to help you get to Greenville for our Correspondents' dinner, October 17. Perhaps overseers will be going to the Exposition in their cars, and will be glad to take the community correspondent along. Correspondents are valuable assets to a community, and should be rewarded for their loyal service.

The following have already promised to be with us: Gee McGee (author of Nobody's Business); "Little Willie," Selma, Ala.; "Learning More," Huntsville, Ala.; "Pollyanna," Cherokee Falls, S. C.; "Georgia Cracker," Fries, Va.; "Tony," Caroleen, N. C.; Chas Curry, York, S. C.; W. A. Hunt, Langley, S. C.

Gee McGee wants three extra plates; "Georgia Cracker" wants soup (which proves that he's toothless as well as bald-headed); and Chas. Curry wants "shrimp salad" and "onion pudding." There's no accounting for tastes," as the old woman said who kissed her cow—but we're going to make everybody happy that day.

DO YOU LOVE YOUR WORK?

I believe that God made us to work. I believe that He meant that we should earn our living by the sweat of our brow. But I believe that He made us to love our work so much that we might play at it; find real and profound pleasure in it; and so labor on until, tired out, we might sleep like little children at the end of each day.—David Belasco.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Hermitage Mill village was visited by high winds and torrential rains Tuesday and Tuesday night, Sept. 18th, and large pines that were the pride of our village were uprooted and some fell across houses, crushing the roofs in; three houses were completely wrecked.

Many families were forced to leave home for safety; 81 trees were blown down and many others will have to be cut down. Most of the wires were down and the village was in darkness Tuesday night and Wednesday night.

The mill was stopped Tuesday afternoon and the schools were closed.

The damages done last week and week before is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Our mill school started September 10th with 180 pupils enrolled, and no changes in teachers.

Miss Mattie Burns, of Millen, Ga., is visiting her cousin, Miss Rubye Burns, of Camden.

Mrs. H. E. Carr, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. C. Harris, and her brother, Mr. D. L. Jones, of Camden.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Kelly were called to Darlington, S. C., Sunday to attend the funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Kelly.

Mr. D. L. Jones, accompanied by Mr. L. C. Harris, Mr. J. B. Whaley, Mr. Alvin Riley and Mr. John Tabor, motored to Columbia Saturday to see the ball game, and they all enjoyed the movies after the game. On their way home they received the thrill of the day when a car driven by Mr. Cunningham, of Columbia, ran into them, tearing off one headlight, two fenders, one running board and two wheels. Mr. Cunningham ran about 45 yards, then ran off the road and into a tree; his damages were only slight—one fender and one bumper was bent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Eddings announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Pearl, to Edward Robert Davis, both of Hermitage village; the wedding will take place Oct. 8, 1928.

Mrs. J. E. Eddings returned to St. George Sunday, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. J. A. Crolley, and daughter, Mrs. Oscar Horton, of Camden.

Mr. and Mrs. Heyward Lynch, accompanied by Miss Lila Gaine, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Lake City.

Aunt Becky, I sure like the new story and will be glad when this week's issue comes. The pictorial issue was fine. I wonder if Rubye of Tenn. would send me one of her photographs?

Your correspondent, DICK.

(Dick, we want to know if you are coming to our correspondents' dinner. Say YES!—Aunt Becky.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running full time with plenty of good help and getting off good production.

Before Mr. Thoron went home to Boston, he gave two prizes for singing: Zora Wallace, the best girl singer, John and Luther Smith, tied for honors.

There are 750 children on roll; some school for a mill; but this will be a city some day.

Mr. Majors and famliy are moving back to Merrimack. After you once drink our spring water, you may move away but you will soon come back.

David Clark is in Huntsville attending the Textile Convention; the writer hopes to meet him before he goes back to Charlotte.

Sorry to report little Grady Jackson and Mr. Williams' baby on the sick list.

Miss Lydia Wood is proud of her ring; she will be going to Lincoln Mill soon!

Tomorrow is school day at the fair; we hope to win some prizes, too.

Baseball season is over but football season is here.

Sgt. Sammie Baker lost a 12-round bout to Young Jim Corbett. Merrimack people are proud of him.

We are electing Mr. Hoover for President.

LEARNING MORE.

LANGLEY, S. C.

Langley Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have left Ensign Mill, Forsyth, Ga., and am now night carder at Langley. I hope some one else will act as your correspondent for Forsyth, as we shall want to hear from our many friends there.

I will send in the news from here shortly, as soon as I get acquainted, and I shall be with you at your dinner in Greenville, if not Providentially hindered. I hope to bring my wife to the Exposition.

W. A. HUNT.

ATCO, GA.

American Textile Company.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Fallis, who for a long time has been overseer of carding, has resigned and moved to Cartersville, and Mr. Chitwood, second hand, is filling his place. Mr. Hartfield was promoted to the position of second hand.

Mr. Dill has taken the position of overseer of weaving, filling the vacancy left by Mr. Hawkins, former overseer.

We are sorry to report quite a bit of sickness in our village. Mr. Cochran died Aug. 29th, leaving a wife and six children. A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Barker died Sept. 17th. Both families have our sincere sympathy.

Mr. Fulton and children spent Sunday in Atlanta.

A good old-time revival has just closed, with around 20 conversions. Twelve joined our church and were baptized Sunday by Rev. W. M.

twenty; "Bud" Nivens, the Clemson Pruett, of Atlanta, who did the preaching.

School has started with seven good teachers and around 300 pupils. Some of our boys and girls are attending High School in Cartersville.

Gee! We hated to see "Truth Crushed to Earth" end. I know I shall enjoy the new story. Have just finished reading "Only a Factory Boy," and it is fine.

ROSE.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Canebrake Cotton Mill

Our general manager from Selma came recently, wearing his famous smile, so we know everything is going nicely. We think we have the best general manager and superintendent in the world.

Our school opened Sept. 17th with a large enrollment and no change in teachers.

The Lucky Girls' Club from Sunset Mills, Selma, Ala., were guests of our Happy Girls' Club, Sept. 15th, when a big banquet was prepared and served to the overseers and officials of the three California Mills—Alabama and Sunset of Selma, and Canebrake, of Uniontown.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Tolly, a son, Clarence Melvin; to Mr. and Mrs. Erie Yelverton, a daughter, Ernie Adora; to Mr. and Mrs. William Drummond, a son, Thomas McKinney.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Osmer of West Texas, to Uniontown.

Little Miss Vera Powers celebrated her birthday with an entertainment for a number of her friends, in the home of her grandmother, and refreshments were served.

Little Miss Geneva Yelverton also celebrated her birthday in a charming way. Both little girls received many presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Greer were recent night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Greer.

Mr. Allen Herring and Miss Lydia Gardner motored to Marion, Sept. 15th, and embarked on the sea of Matrimony.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Boozer, who live in the city of Uniontown, gave a delightful lawn party for the "Happy Girls" Band boys, and ball team. About 15 were present, and were generously served ice cream, cake and punch.

Mr. Theo Pibil and Miss Lorena Combs, Mr. Robert Cochran and Miss Alice Lee motored to Selma Saturday to see the movies.

Mrs. Johnnie McHaney, Mr. Ollie McHaney and Miss Eurea Yelverton motored to Selma Saturday.

Messrs. Donald Saltonstall and W. J. Buckner attended the textile meeting in Huntsville and also went to Madison County Fair, which was in progress.

NEW CANE BRAKE MILL BAND
Uniontown, Ala.

Back Row, Left to Right—LeeRoy Englar, Pauline Hooks, John William Englar, Myre Waits, Otto Shed.

Front Row—Fred Addison, Billy Addison, Eulan Lee, Clyde Sommers, Mr. John Sommers, Leader.

Mr. Albert Bragg has been suffering with an abscessed tooth.

Messrs. R. T. Yelverton, Cliff Tolly, Albert Nance and Virdie Yelverton motored to Demopolis Saturday.

Mrs. J. J. Jones is visiting her father in Tallassee.

Mr. L. Curson Inglett is stopping with his aunt for awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Boozer thank their friends who worked so faithfully trying to save their home from fire.

BILLY JOE.

ERLANGER, N. C.

Erlanger Mill News.

The officers of the Intermediate, Junior and Senior B. Y. P. U. of the Tabernacle Baptist church held a business meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bishop Monday evening. At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Bishop, assisted by her sister-in-law, Miss Lois Bishop, served delicious home-made ice cream.

Miss Nell Tritt delightfully entertained a few friends at the home of her parents on Broad street, Monday evening, in celebration of her eighteenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown returned Tuesday night from a few days visit with their two sons and daughter in Reidsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McAttee, of Lowell, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glenn. Their daughter, Miss Hazel McAttee, who has spent two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, returned with them to their home.

Miss Grace Mauney left Tuesday night for Birmingham, Ala., to make her home. Miss Mauney has been with the day nursery here for a number of years and her friends are sorry to lose her.

Joe Ayers, of the Home Mercantile Company, who has been confined to his bed for more than a week, is now able to be up some, we are glad to report.

Mrs. M. P. Guffey, Miss Annie Guffey and little Miss Lillie Hollaman visited in High Point Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fine and little daughter, of the village, and Mrs. Jennie Fine and son, Clark, of Lexington, visited relatives in High Point Sunday.

Mrs. Jim Barnes and baby spent the week-end with her parents, at Dukeville.

MRS. R. H. CLAYTON.

YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

I hope you had a nice vacation, and I really know you did, but Gee how I missed the Home Section like the hundreds of others.

We sure have had a busy week around the "Pretty City." Court was in session, and a great interest was manifested in the election of county officials, of which this scribe cares nothing about; had it been "baseball" I would have been on the job.

A largely attended Baby Clinic was held here Friday morning in the McNeel Memorial Building, under the auspices of the State Board of Health. About 40 babies were examined. A clinic was also held at the Cannon Mill.

The Cannon Mill Ball Club has pulled the curtain down for the season, according to Jack Nivens, who managed the club this year, with more than fifteen victories out of

NEW CANE BRAKE MILL BALL TEAM
Uniontown, Ala.

From Left to Right—Preston McRae, Scorekeeper; Bill McPherson, Brit Hill, Thurman Crochran, Pitcher; Robert Crochran, Francis Horn, Johnnie Howell, Clarence Andrews, Ollie McHaney, Spot Guthrie, Superintendent L. A. Funderburk, Manager. In Front—Morris Funderburk, Mascot.

College pitching ace, who had a big hand in these victories, has entered upon his studies at Clemson for his second year.

Mr. E. L. Bennette, boss carder at the Neely, and who since the Neely closed down several months ago has been in the employ of the Hampshire Mills at Clover, has moved his family back to the Neely to enter upon his same duties, and we are glad to have him back in the village.

A tramp printer (one of the old school) blew into York's print shop Wednesday morning in search of work. There was none. He wasn't surprised. "It has been the same old story ever since I left Greenville, Miss., three weeks ago," he said. Then he remarked that he had not eaten this morning. One of the boys in the office slipped him a half dollar. "Thank you, son," he grinned. "When you quit printing and go to Heaven I'll be standing right beside Saint Peter and will tell him to pass you in."

"Aunt Becky," the people here are simply wild about the Home Section and they are glad to see their village represented; it's rather a hard task to get news at present, as the mills are running on short time, or standing; just as soon as they start up, believe me, I expect to get some subscriptions for the Bulletin.

Sure, you can count on me being at the dinner during the Textile Exposition. I sure want to get some of that "scrimp salad" and "onion pudding."

CHAS. L. CURRY.

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The special issue of the Home Section was a fine expression of your and Mr. Clark's appreciation of your correspondents; so far as I could see, you both look about as well and young as you did 20 years ago. I sincerely hope to have the privilege of meeting you both at the Greenville Show, especially at "bean time" Wednesday; my teeth are about gone but I can eat soup while "Little Willie" and the rest of you girls and boys shovel beans. I think the best thing I saw in that issue was the ability you possess to say something nice about each and every one who sent their pictures; am sorry "Jeems" was too contrary to have his picture "took."

Old Jupiter Pluvius has been working overtime up here and he simply spoiled our Twin-County Fair, which is an annual event of great interest to the people of Grayson and Carroll counties.

Mr. R. L. Stafford, wife and daughter, Evelyn, of Oak Ridge, N. C., came by to see us the other day; Rob married one of the best inspectors I had some 16 years ago, and we hadn't seen them in all that time; Danie is still a "good looker" and the girl favors her mother very much.

The P. T. A. held an informal reception at the "Y" Thursday evening, welcoming the corps of teachers for the new school year, which got under way Tuesday with the largest enrollment and best prospects in our school's history.

We are concreting some of the streets here now, which will be a decided improvement when finished.

Messrs. John and Harry Lee Phipps, Jimmie Bolton and Bill White have entered college at Fork Union, Va.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From All Around.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The pictorial issue was greatly enjoyed, though there were only two faces (beside my own) that I had seen before; they were yours and Mrs. Lanier's, of Gastonia.

I think all our mills are now running; we hope they will continue.

Central High School and West End opened last week with an enrollment of 741. East End opened with the largest crowd in its history, but I haven't learned the number.

Last week was Sunday school revival week ni Kings Mountain Baptist Association. A census showed 2,976 Baptists in Kings Mountain not attending Sunday school. On Sept. 2nd, Sunday school attendance for the Association was 3,963 and on Sept. 9th it was 7,603—almost double.

Mr. J. O. Vine and family, who recently moved to Marion, have returned to Phenix Mill.

Mrs. O. G. Lyda, of Crowder's Mountain, visited Mrs. J. B. Mauney Friday.

Messrs. M. L. Connor and John Bumgardner visited Shelby recently.

Mrs. L. E. Connor, of Bessemer City, has been visiting in Kings Mountain.

Grandma Lynn is very sick in the home of her son, R. . Lynn, of Margrace Mill.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Pless and children have been visiting in Spartanburg for a day.

POLLY.

GASTONIA, N. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Gertrude Joy, treasurer; Edna Ewing, recording secretary; Ollie-Hurst, news reporter. After all the business had been transacted, the girls spent the remainder of the evening making posters to advertise their party to be given Friday evening, September 21st. They are to be the guests of Mrs. Lanier next Monday evening, in her home.

The Club Girls invite all their friends to come to their party on Friday evening, September 21st, at Smyre Community House. All the help given them will be greatly appreciated.

Misses Ferrie and Essie Brymer, of Lowell, were the guests of Miss Gertrude Joy Sunday afternoon.

Mr. M. C. Ewing has been quite sick for the past several days.

Misses Jenny Gilbert and Vera Wofford are spending the week in Canton, N. C., with Miss Gilbert's sister, Mrs. Frank Painter.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mrs. Laura Whitener and daughter, Inez, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Jeff D. Whitesides, of Hickory Grove, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hendricks were the guests of relatives and friends in Cherryville, N. C., Sunday.

Mrs. Cleveland Jenkins and small son, Billy, of Dallas, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Baker. Little Billy has been quite sick and was taken to Charlotte Monday to be under the care of a specialist for several days. It is hoped that the baby will be much better when he is brought home.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

4—Four her cheildrens sake . mythnk|. fglanc

"I'll tell you then; with the chicken, egg and butter money. You don't seem to realize that you are seldom called on to buy anything for the children either."

"Well, since I come to think about it I reckin I have been somewhat slack in my duty along that line. But you never said anything about it, an' you allers seemed to have plenty, so I never bothered. I'll take back what I said about the savin' on chickens, eggs an' butter. You can keep on jest as you have been doin', Emily," persuasively.

"Thank you, Sam, but I can't do it," she answered, calmly biting off a thread, then cutting a button-hole with firm hand. "Not unless you have reconsidered, and can give me a different answer on the subject we discussed today at dinner."

"Emily, don't be foolish. My mind is made up on that point. 'Tain't no use to say no more."

"My mind is made up, too, Sam, I'm sorry we can't agree." And picking up a lamp, she said, "Good-night," crossed the passage and went into the "company room," closing the door with a click that sounded final to the ears of the astonished man.

CHAPTER II

Sam Trent sat as if paralyzed and stared dumbly and helplessly at the closed door across the passage. His mind could not comprehend in a moment, just what it all meant. She had spoken calmly, but with a tinge of sadness and regret in her tones; she just waned to be alone—she would be all right in the morning, he thought. She had never crossed him, and surely would not begin at this late day.

He hated the trouble of taking off his soiled working underclothes and donning a clean night shirt to sleep in; he often rebelled when Emily insisted but tonight he meekly pulled off every garment, gave himself a good sponge bath, put on the night shirt which lay under his pillow and retired. But he couldn't sleep! He told himself that it was the cup of coffee he drank for supper that kept him awake, and promised to use it only for breakfast in future; it was just an expensive habit any way. He wondered if Emily was asleep. What had come over her anyhow, to be wanting to go in the other room and sleep alone? In all the eighteen years of their married life she had slept by his side. Ah! she was just trying to frighten and force him to her way of thinking! Well, he'd just act as if he didn't care, and considered it at its face value—just the prank of a very smart woman. She couldn't be serious; she wouldn't dare! Yes, the best

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

Read

Only a Factory Boy
Hearts of Gold
Will Allen—Sinner
The Better Way
A Man Without a Friend
Driven From Home
Truth Crushed to Earth

PRICE $1.00 EACH

Order from

Clark Publishing Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

Mandy at the Funeral.

MANDY: "Good mornin, Brudder Johnson. Ise so glad de Daughter of Jezzebell choosed you to preach Cousin Sallie's funeral. You is the onliest preacher I nose what can do Cousin Sallie's remains justis. Brudder Johnson, you is done yo-seff a mean trick when you stayed away from the settin up last night at Aunt Judy's house. We all had de best time we ever is had at a settin up. Aunt Judy she moaned de sweetest and longest moans I ever is herd in all my life, and Uncle Dock he jined in, and all I craves is for somebody to moan over me at my settin up like Uncle Dock and Aunt Judy did over Cousin Sallie."

BRO JOHNSON: "Well, I grets more dan powerful dat I couldn't ten Sister Sallie's settin up, but I was so completely betrothed by her death, I set down and marvelled for a whole hour, and den I says I must be up and about my bizness and fix up a sermont that will suit Sister Sallie's life of inspirin church work."

MANDY: "Yas-ser, Cousin Sallie's remains is shore goin to be missed by us Jezzebells. She was our tressure, and I nose noboddy that is fitten to take her place ceptin myself, and de Good Lord nose I ain't a seeking no publicity. Cousin Sallie was wonderful to her church, and I wish'd she could of listened in on de folks moanin for her. Dat was real music to us all, and we never broke up a tail till day light swung around de corner, and den all of us, including me and my boy friend here, jined hands and marched around Cousin Sallie's corpse and sun "swing low sweet chariot."

BRO. JOHNSON: "Yes, yes; sister Mandy, you all shorely must of had a big time from de fuss you kep up, and where days a big noise at a settin up, deys always a crowd of friends enjoying dey selfs, and it hurt me to my heart's consent not to be one amongst de friends of de departing member of my church."

MANDY: "Brudder Johnson, Cousin Sallie looks jest as natchel as if she was sittin up to have her pitcher took. She don't seem ded when you look at her. Brudder Brown he shore can embamm. He embamms so natchal, its a pity de remains of our friends who has gone on before to rest in the sweet beyond can't be left in de parlor room of our houses where we can see dem evvy day. Well, looky. Evvyboddy is here. Dis is goner be one of de finest and biggest funerals old St. Mariah has ever saw, and I do hopes evvyboddy will enjoy hisseff good while here. Dares old sister Punkitt. Dis is de fust time she has been saw at church in might nigh 40 year. She picked out dis funeral jest cause she knowed dat pleasure was here for her, but if she don't change her way of livin, dey ain't goner be many moaners at her setting up. She's done plum quit her last husbin and has took up wid some udder trifflin nigger, and here she is wid de awdacity to come

---

way was to pay no attention to her mood at all. In just a day or two the domestic machinery would become readjusted and work with accustomed smoothness, he thought. But it was long past midnight ere his eyes closed in sleep, and his dreams were troubled.

Emily Trent across the passage was trying to solve the most trying problem of her life. She had extinguished the lamp and with a blanket thrown around her sat on the floor by the window, her arms resting on the sill, and gazed on the big full moon above the thin, fleecy clouds.

How was she going to carry her point and keep the children ignorant of their father's attitude, and the break between them? Could it be done? If the worst came, and she must really keep her word to leave her husband, would the children understand and uphold her, or would they feel the humiliation, and prefer to give up an education rather than sacrifice home? How would the public look upon her act? How would God judge her? Sam Trent was considered one of the country's best citizens. Didn't he pay tax on valuable real estate, fine stock and money? Wasn't he a good provider? His family was always better clothed than seemed consistent with farm life—still, everything he touched prospered. Emily knew that she got no credit for anything except being "well-read and crazy about education." She had always smiled assent when people praised Sam Trent to her, declaring she ought to be "mighty happy with such a quiet, good-natured husband who has no bad habits and is such a good provider." If the break between them should become public, how would it affect the lives and future of her children?

Emily always got back to "the children"—the hub around which all her hopes, aims and aspirations revolved. She was ready and willing to make any sacrifice for their sake—work day and night, if need be, that they might have the chance to rise above, and hold beneath their feet, the germs of inheritance—the sins of their parents.

"Oh, God!" she prayed. "You have heard the prayer of Hagar for Ishmael—hear Thou, my prayer for my children. Give me wisdom and strength to lead and teach them aright and prepare them to live for Thy glory. Thou who knowest all things, know my life and my heart, and that my whole desire is to walk uprightly in Thy sight and before the world. Pity my poor ignorant husband and give him a deeper understanding of the duties of a father. Forgive me, oh Lord, for the sin of marrying him, and do not visit my sin on the heads of our innocent children. Amen."

"Why is it," she wondered, "that young people are not taught before marriage what the relation means in all its sanctity? Why are they not warned against the sins and the evils attending the footsteps of all who marry for convenience? Why are they not taught the mysteries of inheritance? Why is marriage made possible and so easy, and looked on so lightly? Surely those who contemplate this step should know and understand the responsibilties of parentage. Ignorance in such things is criminal! I shall teach Paul and Paula the mysteries of life—and God help me to do in the right way," she thought.

Upstairs the twins, a half hour spent in a vain effort to study grammar,—each choking back the desire to discuss the events of the day, looked into each other's eyes sympathetically and squeezed each other's hands silently.

"Good night, Paula," said Paul; we'd just as well 'rip an' tear' as the poor fellow said who couldn't think of 're-tire.'"

"I guess so, Paul, but I'm awfully wide awake. I wish mother would come up," answered Paula. "I'm just dying to know things."

"Well, we do know that we start to school Monday in the city," returned Paul, "and we've got to make Daddy so proud of us that he'll be a champion for education in the future."

"I don't know, Paul. Just think, if he hasn't consented and Mamma has to do as she said—"

"No! Let's not think, Paul. I don't want to think. Anyhow, if Daddy does drive her to desperate measures like that—I'll just hate him!" and Paul's dark eyes flshed.

"Poor Daddy! If he was educated, Paul—if he could just read and have something to think about besides work,—could know how other fathers treat their families, he would be different—don't you think so?" said Paula.

"Maybe so," agreed Paul, as he went to his room.

Next morning Emily was the first up as usual, and at seven o'clock breakfast was ready and the household ready for it. If the twins had not known of the terrible quarrel, they would not have seen anything unusual in the relations existing between their parents.

Sam Trent ate in silence while Emily watched and passed him hot biscuit, butter and preserves, with her usual alertness, asked if he would have "more coffee," and just as usual, he passed his cup in silent assent; but his big rough hands trembled and he ate with little relish.

Emily was bright and cheery as usual, but there were dark circles under her eyes. The twins had wonderful dreams to relate and kept up a constant flow of small talk for which their mother was deeply grateful.

"Daddy," said Paula; "I dreamed that I saw you dressed in broadcloth and standing on a high platform making a speech before a great audience. You were clean shaved, and your gray eyes flashed fire while the wind played among your auburn locks. Your shoulders were no longer stooped; you had rounded out and weight at least 200 pounds; and Daddy, you were really handsome, and that big crowd just hung on your words, and cheered you, and at last took you on their shouldiers and bore you away while bands played and flags waved and people yelled themselves hoarse, falling over each other an an effort to keep up with you! And I waked just yelling: "That's my Daddy! That's my Daddy!'"

to a fust-class funeral. Pshaw, dat ain't no way to live. Well, Ile hafter go and look after de flowers. Good-bye, Brudder Johnson. I hopes de Good Lawd will be wid you when you preaches away de remains of Cousin Sallie.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.

Martinsville Cotton Mill Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice bunch of men for our overseers and second hands. Mr. R. W. Lewis is superintendent; Mr. Will Scott is overseer of the card room, with Mr. Frank Gravely as second hand; Mr. L. F. Williams is overseer of the weave room, and Mr. M. M. Stroud overseer of the spinning room, with Mr. Gid Powell as second hand. They have been here for several years and are well liked by every one.

Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, who were recently married, have gone to housekeeping in one of the overseer's houses near the mill office.

Miss Pearl Rodgers and Mr. Albert Hardy went to Old Center church to preaching Sunday.

Mr. Turner Scott has resigned as card grinder and joined the Navy.

Mr. Daniel Scott, who has been visiting his mother here, has returned to Kingston, W. Va.

Mrs. Odell Powell, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is up and able to get out again.

Mr. Atha Emmerson, who worked here some time ago, is back on his job again. R. M.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Roberdell Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time at present, and we expect it to continue to do so.

With so many flowers and vines around it, this mill is truly a pretty place, and, best of all, a good place to work. We have splendid overseers and officials.

Mr. H. H. Brown is superintendent; Mr. West Sandford, carder; Mr. Pierce Dawkins, spinner; Mr. McLean, weaver.

Our company store was robbed of a few groceries last Friday night. Mr. Thomas, a mighty fine man, is manager of the store.

"CRACKER JACK."

LEXINGTON, S. C.

Martel Mills (Red Bank Plant).

Full time, plenty of help and very little sickness is a report we are glad to make.

Mr. Ernest Frye is home from the hospital after a serious operation.

The M. E. church has just closed a very successful meeting.

Aunt Becky, school has started and my studies are keeping me busy.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkman and Mr. and Mrs. Rush motored to Greenwood for last week-end.

Politics have been pretty warm down here, with both men and women deeply interested.

We sure missed the Home Section the week of your vacation, but do hope you had a fine time.

I hope that I shall see you at the Textile Exposition next month. TILLIE.

(You want to do something to make that "hope" come true. A dinner badge awaits you. —Aunt Becky.)

LAGRANGE, GA.

New England-Southern Mills.

Rev. G. L. Chastain was called to Glen Sunday to conduct funeral services for Mr. E. E. Turner.

We have no serious sickness in our community, which is one of the prettiest mill villages in the South, famous for beautiful hedges, roses and shade trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrlin Duke and children, of Lanett, Ala., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Duke.

Mr. Walter Cato, of Gainesville, Fla., has been visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dunn, of Sylacauga, Ala., spent the week-end with Mrs. S. A. Turner.

Mr. Frank Swann spent several days recently in Atlanta.

Mr. J. Mobley and son, Edward, spent the week-end in Shawmut, Ala.

Mr. J. H. Brazil and Rev. Talmage Gray spent last week in Albany, Ga.

Can't tell everything at once, but if this letter finds favor, will give you the names of our fine overseers and tell you something of this wonderful town which for 19 years has been my home. JEROME.

(We are truly glad to welcome Jerome.—Aunt Becky.)

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Cotton Mills.

The Berean Class of the Second Baptist church has had a lively contest between the Reds and Blues—the Blues winning; so the Reds had to "set 'em up," and did it in style, serving a grand chicken dinner to around 60. Everybody ate to their complete satisfaction, and all enjoyed it except a few who had to call the doctor. Cake and lemonade was an added treat.

Recently elected officers for the Berean Class are: Mr. Toy McKay, president; Mr. H. O. Catoe, first vice-president; Mr. Lawrence Grimminger, second, and Mr. M. L. Clements, third vice-president; Mr. Enoch Deaton, secretary; Mr. D. A. Knight, treasurer; Mr. Gilliam Lowery, reporter; Mr. Wade Dabney, teacher, assisted by Mr. H. J. Catoe.

Miss Mozell Crolley, who has been suffering for a long time from a poisoned ankle, can now be out some, and we truly hope she will soon be well; she has had a hard time of it.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Baker, a daughter. READER.

LET'S MAKE GOOD CLOTH.

If weavers and fixers will work just right
Bad cloth will soon be put out of sight.
Good cloth we will then make by the pound
While our proud overseer is standing around.
The super will say with a genial smile,
"I knew we would get it right after while."
And the General Super, so spick and span,
Stands ready to help us when he can.
And we must not forget our second hand,
For he is one busy working man.

A WEAVER.

THEY KICKED HIM

Dumb—"Hey, you're sittin on some jokes I cut out!"

Bell—"I thought I felt something funny."

"That was a beautiful dream, Paula," said her mother, "and makes me think of day-dreams I used to have, of Daddy."

"I guess you had been reading a novel, Honey," he said kindly. And then for a moment, with coffee cup poised, he stared across the room as if he, too, were dreaming or seeing a vision. Then he got up slowly and left the table and was soon on his way to the cotton patch, followed by the twins.

By eight o'clock Emily Trent had her house in order and called in "Aunt Mandy," an old colored woman on the place, to take charge of dinner. Then she hitched up old Sol to the rickety buggy, tied him to a tree until she dressed, and by 9.30 was in the city—one of the best towns in South Carolina—which we will call Riveree.

Going to the post office she mailed some letters and as she walked out, she came face to face with Captain Smitherman, president of a large cotton mill in Riveree.

"Why, good morning, Mrs. Trent. I was just thinking of you. I take this meeting as a good omen," declared the old gentleman. "Come, let's cross over to the ice cream parlor, get some refreshments and have a talk.

"Why, Captain," laughed Emily, looking up into the face of her old friend; "I wonder what you've got laid up against me this time? Didn't you get your butter and eggs all right last Saturday?"

"Yes, and the jar of preserves and pickles, too. Of course, I know there is no use to think about this thing that has come into my mind and refuses to get out, but I'm going to tell you anyhow. I do wish we could have you for our librarian and as a chaperone and mother to our mill girls. The building is finished, handsomely furnished, with living rooms for welfare workers, club rooms for boys and girls, gymnasium, swimming pool and shower baths, big auditorium, library and reading rooms and everything except the right party to look after it. I thought of you while eating dinner yesterday and couldn't get rid of the wish to have you, but, of course, I know you can't leave your home anl family," said the old man, they took seats and he ordered cream.

"Well, I don't know," smiled Emily. "Sam and I were talking yesterday at noon about how we should manage to send the children to school here. They have gotten so far ahead of the others that our district school teacher says they ought to come to town. The bad roads and cold winter is against their driving back and forth and it may be that we'll decide for me to come to the city and keep house for them. I came to town to look around for a house and see what rent would cost, so we'd know what to do," said Emily tasting her cream.

"The very thing!" exclaimed the old man eagerly. "Why you can take the position I offer, get your house rent free and make $20.00 per week to start on. I'll give you the five-room cottage in front of the welfare building. In our school your chcildren will be entitled to go free of charge. We have ten grades. What do you say?"

(Continued Next Week)